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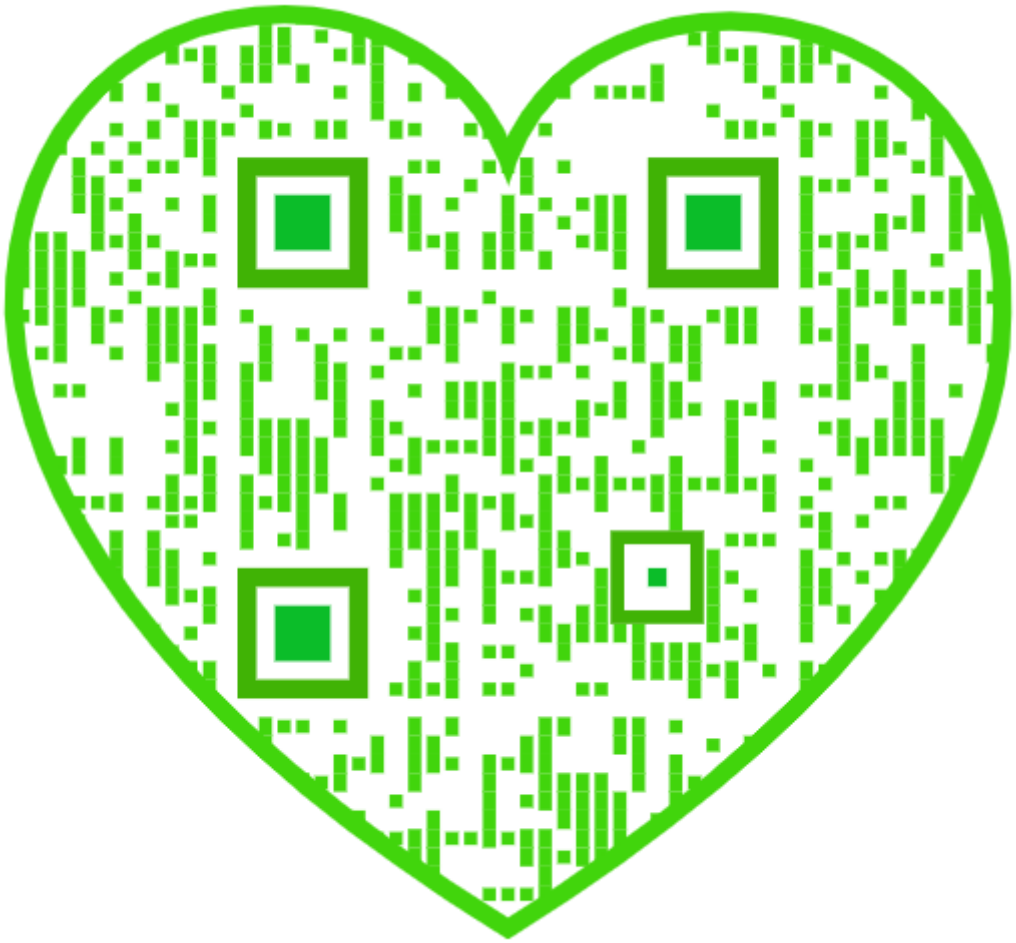

"THE LAST AND BEST BOOK"

ON

Art Needlework

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The
Brainerd & Armstrong
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Price, Ten Cents.

"The Last and Best Book"

on Knitting
Crocheting
Embroidery

ART NEEDLEWORK.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Company.

Offices:

625 Broadway, New York.
621 Market St., Philadelphia.
120 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.
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Preface.

FIVE large editions of our former pamphlet on Rules and Designs for Using Knitting and Embroidery Silks have been eagerly sought after and studied by thousands of ladies, whose words of commendation encourage us to attempt to do still better in this our sixth effort. To this end, new and desirable rules have been added, and only the best of the old ones retained.

In arranging this book we aim, first, to suggest to knitters and embroiderers a number of practical, useful, and ornamental articles that may be made with our celebrated Knitting and Embroidery Silks; next, to furnish such designs, rules and stitches, that any one, though not familiar with knitting or embroidery, may adapt them to the article in hand, as fancy or ingenuity may dictate.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.

We shall esteem it a favor if any lady will write us and state the omissions or mistakes of any kind found in our rules or other printed matter.

We shall also be pleased to get new rules, designs and new ideas of any kind, either in knitting, crocheting or embroidery.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.,
621 Market Street, Philadelphia.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE origin of embroidery, knitting and crocheting is lost in antiquity, and from the earliest times these have all been the amusement of women of leisure, and the occupation of those whose skillful fingers must be used to bring in financial returns for practical purposes. Never has this work been carried to such an extent, nor have there been as many beautiful materials to work with, as at the present day.

Curiosity might lead one to make many inquiries concerning what the ancients used for needles, and what they found for thread; but of one thing we are quite certain, namely, the thread was something vastly inferior to the Brainerd & Armstrong silk, so popular with the present generation. Personally we propose to withdraw from competition with woman on needle-work, but in doing so we make one modest little request: namely, that we be allowed to furnish the silk.

To this end we have built at New London, Conn., what is said to be the best arranged, most complete silk-thread factory in this country; and right here we give a cordial invitation to all passing through New London to visit our factory (only three squares from the depot), and see all the latest improved machinery for making the "Best in the World" spool silk. Whether a patron of our silk or not, you will receive a genuine and hearty welcome, and be shown all the processes through which the silk passes. If you are a patron (we hope so), you may be able to find somewhere in that beautiful factory a brick which your patronage has helped us to pay for; and this, we hope, may give to it an added charm to your eyes.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Company.

Knitting Silks and How they Differ.

THE MOST DESIRABLE BRANDS TO PURCHASE

NEARLY all silk manufacturers now make more or less of silk branded "Knitting Silk;" and while that made by each may in some respects differ, it naturally follows that those manufacturers who devote special thought, study and labor to the subject, succeed the best.

Knitting silks differ in three important respects:

1. In the raw material used.
2. In the slackness or tightness of the twist.
3. In the dyes used and process of dyeing.

Courtesy to others, and a due regard for modesty, prevents us from criticising other goods. No one can help seeing, however, that not only a choice may be exercised, but it calls for study, care and experience to select the best stock, the best twist, and the best process of dyeing to make "*The Best Knitting Silk.*"

Without going into too many tiresome details concerning raw material, twist and dyes, we will state that, after four years of careful observation and experience, we have adopted two brands representing two grades of silk.

The one known as the Brainerd & Armstrong Brand is prepared by a combing process which produces a "soft finish," uniform size, more pliable, easier to knit, softer to the feet, and in general appearance more like silk yarn.

The lustre is not so brilliant in the ball, nor during the process of knitting, but it seems to improve with every successive washing, and by actual test has been found to outwear any other grade of goods.

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S
"SOFT FINISH SILK."

This silk requires special machinery of an expensive kind only made in Europe, and some manufacturers in this country who have not the machinery and cannot make the goods, call it "spun silk" and attempt to decry its merits; but in Europe this grade of silk has virtually superseded all others for knitting purposes, and the ladies in our country have learned its superiority while abroad, and will insist on having it when they purchase.

For *stockings* nothing can excel the above brand.

"Victoria Knitting Silk"

is the name of our new brand. It is often remarked of work done with this silk that "it is fit for a queen," so we deemed the name "Victoria" as not inappropriate for these goods. They are noted for great lustre and brilliancy, being made from the choicest long fibre of reeled cocoons.

"HIGH LUSTRE" SILK.

This brand is particularly adapted to crocheting, fancy work, knitting purposes, baby caps, sacks, laces, fringes for macremé work and for embroidery. Owing to its brilliancy some prefer it for stockings. We find an increasing demand for this brand, which may perhaps be attributed to the fact, that ladies who once try it for embroidery, or for knitting little fancy articles of dress, are greatly pleased with the lustrous effect.

THE DYEING OF ALL OUR KNITTING SILKS is made a very important matter—a matter of careful study, to get dyes pure and harmless, colors that *will* stand washing, and tints both rich and delicate. Everything that goes out under either one of our brands, we will guarantee to be the best that can be made in all these respects.

As these pages go to press, word comes to us from our factory at New London, Conn., that our prolonged study and experiment has resulted in discovering a new process of dyeing, which will hereafter give us extraordinarily fast colors in all our knitting silk shades. Heretofore, we could only obtain moderately fast colors in a few shades that had to be washed carefully in lukewarm water. Now we can produce shades that will stand hot water and soap with no perceptible fading or washing out. It bids fair to prove one of the greatest discoveries in dyeing the world has ever made.

Figures and letters worked on the whitest linen may be washed with soap and water without injuring the color of the silk.

Our new goods dyed with this new process, will have a special label on them, guaranteeing the dye; and the additional cost of these goods will only be a few cents on each ball.

Scale for Socks and Stockings.

THE following table will be found of service to knitters:

The narrowings in the leg have uniformly five plain rounds between, and those for the toes are as follows: Two decreasing with 3 rounds between, 2 with 2 rounds, 2 with 1 round, and then every round till the toe is cast off.

SOCKS.

Size.	Stitches cast on.	Rounds to heel.	Stitches for heel.	Rows of heel.	Rounds of foot before narrowing.
1st	34-34-35	120	49	38	90
2d	38-38-39	130	59	40	105
3d	42-42-43	142	65	45	126

STOCKINGS.

Size.	Stitches cast on.	Rounds Narrow to nar. in leg.	Rounds in ankle.	Stitches for heel.	Rows in heel.	Rounds in foot to toe.
1st	33-33-33	135 — 10	44	41	28	60
2d	36-36-37	148 — 12	46	43	30	72
3d	44-44-45	156 — 13	50	55	40	88
4th	58-58-59	200 — 14	54	75	42	120

SCALE OF MEASUREMENT IN INCHES.

Socks and Stockings.	To decreasing in leg.	Entire length before dividing for heel.	Length of heel.	Entire length of foot.
Sock for child of four,		5	1½	6
Sock, second size,		6¾	1¾	6¾
Sock for boy of nine,		7¼	2	8
Sock for boy of twelve,		8	2½	9½
Sock for boy of fifteen,		8	2¾	10
Man's sock, 1st size,		8	2¾	10
Man's sock, 2d size,		8¼	3	10½
Man's sock, 3d size,		8¾	3	11½
Stocking for child of 5 years,	8¼	14	1¾	6¾
Stocking for child of 7 years,	10	16	2	8
Stocking for child of 9 years,	11	17	2	8¼
Stocking for child of 11 years,	12	21½	2	9
Woman's stocking, 1st size,	12¼	21¾	2½	9¾
Woman's stocking, 2d size,	13	23	2¾	10
Man's stocking,	12½	22	3¼	11¾

Various Stitches---Knitting.

Purling or seaming is in reality knitting backwards, as the stitch is taken up in a contrary direction from plain knitting. Before beginning to purl, the thread must be brought in front of the needle, and if a plain stitch follows, the thread is passed back after the purl stitch is made.

Increasing, or making a stitch, is done by throwing the thread once round the needle, and in the next row knitting it as an ordinary stitch.

Decreasing is done in two ways: *Firstly*, taking up two stitches and knitting them together as one; *secondly*, by taking up a stitch without knitting it, called slipping, then by knitting the following stitch in the usual way, and then slipping the first (unknitted) over the second (knitted). When it is necessary to decrease two stitches at once, proceed thus: Slip one, knit two stitches together, then slip the unknitted stitch over the two knitted together.

Casting off stitches, the operation by which a piece of knitting is finished, is done by knitting two stitches, and with the left-hand needle slipping the first, knitted over the second. This is continued to the end of the row. In finishing off a piece of work, the casting off must be done very loosely, otherwise it will be much tighter than the other rows of knitting.

Ribbed-stitch is made by knitting and purling alternate groups of stitches. There may be one stitch or more in each group.

Chain-stitch was much used for the knitted quilts, so much affected by knitters and housekeepers of an earlier period. For the *couvre-pieds*, or sofa blankets, now in vogue, it will be found most effective, especially if each successive row be knitted in carefully harmonized or contrasted colors. It requires three needles.

The mode of knitting is as follows: Set on thirteen stitches, knit two plain rows, * knit three stitches, purl seven, knit the last three. Knit the next row plain. Repeat from * until sixteen rows have been knitted from * inclusive. Now knit three stitches plain, take off the next four upon the third needle; knit the next three from behind the third needle, so as to entirely miss it, drawing the wool very tight, so as to connect the two needles closely together. Then knit the four stitches of the third needle, completing the twist. Knit the remaining three and begin to form a fresh pattern by knitting three stitches, purling seven, knitting three, as before, for sixteen rows. Then twist again, as above.

Open hem is one of the old stitches, and is suitable for fine needles and silk.

Set on any number of stitches that is divisible by four. Slip the first stitch of each row, knit the second, put the silk over the needle to make a stitch, knit two together, repeat from * to the end of the row. All the rows are knitted exactly the same as this one, but the whole pattern depends on the number of stitches being divisible by four. The pattern is very simple and very pretty, forming a kind of herring-bone stitch in alternate rows and solid knitting.

Double knitting is equally simple, and is very useful for socks, shawls, and the cuffs of warm winter mittens. The stitches for double knitting must be even in number. Knit a stitch, T. T. O. once, slip a stitch off without knitting it, knit a stitch, T. T. O. once, and so on through the whole of the row. The reason for having an even number of stitches is that the stitch that is knitted in one row must be slipped in the next.

Honeycomb-stitch, so called because it forms a series of hexagons, is done as follows: Knit the first stitch, put the silk over the needle to make a loop, knit two stitches together. Continue making a loop and knitting two stitches together till the row is completed. Then knit a row of plain knitting, another row of honeycomb-stitch, and then one of plain knitting. Mittens knitted with this stitch in fine purse silk look very well.

French-stitch makes a pretty kind of fancy rib; it also is very simple. Cast on the stitches in fours, leaving two over. These two (one at each side of the row) form a strong edge, resembling chain-stitch in crochet. Purl the first stitch, put the thread back, * knit two stitches together, make a stitch by putting the thread over the needle, knit a stitch, T. T. O. once, purl a stitch, repeat from *. At the end of each row, put the thread back and knit the last stitch.

Crow's-foot-stitch is very effective, forming a series of thick stitches alternately with a series of open work. Set up any number of stitches divisible by three, with one over. After having knitted one plain row, begin the pattern as follows: Knit the first stitch, * make a stitch, slip a stitch, knit two plain stitches, pass the slipped stitch over the two plain ones, repeat from *. Purl the whole of the next row.

Things Worth Knowing.

HOW TO WASH SILK KNIT ARTICLES.

DISSOLVE a moderate amount of white Castile soap in lukewarm water. Squeeze and press the water through the articles. Rub as little as possible the deepest stains. Rinse thoroughly in clear, cold water. Extract the water by rolling and twisting in a coarse, heavy towel. Stretch into good form, and dry *without exposure to the sun*. To add lustre, take a soft, dry piece of flannel, and rub in one direction when the article is nearly dry. Never use a hot iron unless the article is folded inside of another thick cloth. A little ox-gall is sometimes used to prevent colors running. Our new discoveries in dyeing enable us to dye colors that may be thoroughly washed without any bad results, even if these precautions are not followed. All our goods have a guarantee wash label wrapper around every spool.

* * * * * * * * * *

NEVER JOIN THE ENDS OF THREAD in knitting by tying a knot. Lap the ends three inches or more together, and knit the distance with a double thread, leaving both ends on the wrong side.

* * * * * * * * * *

HOW TO STRETCH FINISHED EMBROIDERY.

When the work is finished it will be found that it has become much drawn and puckered. To remedy this a clean cloth must be wetted in clear cold water, wring it out tightly, and place it on a board or table; then put the work upon it, face upwards. With drawing or other pins pin out the work, and strain it as much as possible; leave it for twelve hours in dry weather, and longer in damp weather. If it has been properly stretched, it will be perfectly smooth when taken off the board. If it has not been tightly strained, repeat the process, again wetting the cloth.

Another way is to lay the embroidery face downwards upon a piece of flannel, dampen the back, or lay upon it a damp cloth, and press it with a hot iron. Embroidered work must on no account be boiled or allowed to lie in a wet condition after having been washed, nor must common soaps or washing powders be used.

APPROPRIATE AND USEFUL PRESENTS.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Neckties, suspenders, gloves, wristers, purses, stockings, smoking cap, tobacco-bag, eye-glass cleaner, twine-bag.

FOR LADIES.—Spool-bag, work-bag, purses, mittens, hair-receiver, tea-cosey, lamp-shade, table mats, doylies.

FOR CHILDREN.—Mittens, caps, hoods, sacques, shirts, petticoats, stomach-bands, socks.

* * * * * * * * * *

All the knitted and crocheted articles mentioned above are made entirely of silk, and the remaining ones call for embroidery silk in way of decoration. Rules and descriptions will be found on the following pages.

Encouragement to Knitters.

THE art of knitting is an accomplishment any lady may be proud of, and the present rage for silk underwear has increased the number of knitters. The beautiful silks we now have make the work very fascinating, and the price of these silks brings them within the reach of all. We feel satisfied that our rules for stockings, undervests, etc., can be used by beginners as well as by old knitters, and that underwear knit of silk is pleasant to wear and very durable. We propose to stimulate the knitting interest of to-day in two different ways:

1st. By making "the Best Knitting Silk in the World."

2d. By issuing from time to time new rules and books on knitting.

A SUGGESTION.

Would it not be a pleasant occupation for many of our girls to fashion something, the best of its kind, in the style of the days they live in, so well and so prettily, that it would be worth keeping as a reminder of these days when they are past, and we ourselves are among the old-fashioned things; and would also be worth sending down the time as our grandmothers' things have come to us?

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS TO BE FOUND IN RULES FOR KNITTING AND CROCHETING.

P.—Means to purl or seam.

N.—Narrow by knitting two stitches together.

K.—Knit plain.

S.—Slip or take off one stitch without knitting.

S. and B.—Slip and bind, slip one stitch, knit the next, and pass the slipped stitch over the stitch knitted.

T. T. O.—Throw thread over needle.

Cast off.—Same as bind off—knit two stitches, pass first over second and repeat.

C. S.—Chain stitch (crochet). Make a loop or slip knot and pass the hook through it, throw the thread over the hook, and draw it through the loop already made.

S. S.—Slip stitch. Draw loop through one or more stitches on the crochet needle.

S. C.—Single crochet. Put the hook through the foundation chain, or a stitch in the preceding row, throw thread over the hook, draw through the loop, thread over the needle again, and draw through the two loops on the hook.

D. C.—Double crochet. Throw thread over the hook and insert the latter into a loop, thread over, and draw through the loop. You will have three loops on the hook, thread over the hook, draw through two loops, thread over and draw through two more.

T. C.—Treble crochet. This is exactly the same as d. c., but is thrown *twice* over the needle instead of *once*, and the stitch is completed by drawing the thread *three* times through two loops.

Round.—To complete the circuit once around.

Repeat.—Do the same thing over again, whether one or a series of stitches.

Row.—Once across.

* Marks a point in the work which is referred to again as in a repeat.

Crocheting seems to have reached a degree of perfection, and still there are some who do not understand it; these are the ones we hope to reach and profit by the rules and suggestions in this book.

Chain stitch is the foundation of all crochet work and should be done rather loosely, as working on it tightens it, and is apt to give the work a puckered appearance.

CHILD'S SILK STOCKING—RIBBED WORK.

STOCKING.—No. 18 needles. Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk No. 300. Cast on 80 stitches. Ribbing—knit 2, and purl 2 for 60 rounds (3 inches).

Leg—80 stitches, knit 1, and purl 1 for 60 rounds (3 inches). Heel—40 stitches. Do not continue the ribbing. Knit in rows, plain and purl, slipping first stitch of each row. Knit 40 rows. Turn the heel.

Instep—Take up 32 stitches on each side of the heel. Place the 40 instep-stitches on one needle, knit the two heel needles plain, and rib the instep for one round. Decrease thus: 1st heel needle—knit plain till 4 stitches are left, knit 2 together, knit 2, rib instep needle. 2d heel needle—knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, and throw the slipped stitch over; knit the rest plain. Knit 1 round, without decreasing, after each decreasing round. Decrease till there are 80 stitches on the 3 needles. Foot 80 stitches. Rib the upper needle, and knit the two under needles plain for 60 rounds, measuring from the turn of the heel.

Toe—80 stitches, begin with the upper needle, and knit the whole toe plain. Decrease thus: Knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitches over, knit plain till 4 stitches are left, then slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit 2. First under needle, knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit the rest plain. Second under needle. Knit plain till 4 stitches are left, then slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit 2. Knit 4 plain rounds, after each decreasing round. After the 8th decreasing round, place the 24 under stitches on one needle, and cast off from both needles at once on the right side. Darn the end of the yarn into the knitting.

LADY'S RIBBED SILK STOCKING.

Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk No. 300. Materials, 4½ ounces of silk for one pair.

Cast on 121 stitches, on No. 16 or 17 needles. Rib—Knit 3, purl 1—for about 14 inches in length, purling 2 in the centre of the back needle where the seam is. Narrowings—121 stitches—12 times, decreasing 1 on each side of the seam stitch as in plain knitting, with seven rounds of plain ribbing between the narrowings. Ankle—97 stitches—rib about 2½ inches. Heel—49 stitches—rib 36 rows, knitting 2 together in the middle of the last row. Pick up 20 stitches on each side of the heel. Foot—96 stitches—knit about 8 inches long, including heel. Toe—96 stitches—narrow every third row 13 times. Cast off with 22 stitches on each needle.

GENTLEMAN'S RIBBED SILK SOCK.

Materials, Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk No. 300, 3½ ounces, No. 16 or 17 needles.

Cast on 100 stitches, 32 on two needles and 36 on the third, knit 2, purl 2 for 12 inches in length, or as long as you want the leg. Prepare for heel by ribbing to end of back needle, and from next needle rib on to back needle 8 stitches; rib the remaining 24 stitches from first needle to another needle, rib second needle to within 8 stitches of the end; these 8 you must pass to the heel or back needle without knitting. You ought to have 52 stitches on heel and 24 on each side needle. The two front needles are not used again until the heel is completed. The heel is made by ribbing alternate rows for 42 rows. Each row is commenced by knitting 2, do not knit the first stitch, slip it onto the needle. In 43d row, which commences round of heel, knit plain; you no longer rib under the foot. Knit 34 stitches, knit two together, * turn your needle, seam 17 stitches, seam 2 together, again turn your needle, knit 17 stitches, knit 2 together; repeat from * until you have only 18 stitches on your needle; this finishes heel. With this needle, on which you have the 18 stitches, take up, and as you take up, knit 24 stitches from side of your heel; knit 4 stitches off front needle on the same, rib all the stitches from the two front needles excepting the 4 last on another needle. (Observe the front needle is ribbed throughout until you commence narrowing for toe.) These 4 stitches must be knitted on a third needle, with which take up, and, as you take up, knit 24 stitches from side of heel; also knit 9 stitches from other side needle to this. You will have 37 on each side needle, and 40 on front needle. The next needle, which is your first side needle, knit plain, rib front needle, knit second side needle plain. First side needle—* knit plain until within 6 stitches of the end, then knit 2 together, knit 4. Front needle rib.

Second side needle.—Knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit plain to end of needle. Knit 2 rounds of the sock plain (always ribbing front needle). Repeat from * until the foot is sufficiently reduced, which will be when you have 98 stitches in all on your needles.

Knit the foot about 9½ inches long, including the heel; but this depends on the length of foot you require.

To reduce for toe, the front needle is now plain knitting not ribbed.

Put as many stitches on your front needle as you have on the other 2 together. You have now 40 on front needle, and 29 on each side; so you must take 5 stitches from one side needle, and 4 from the other, and place them on front needle, which gives you 49 on front, 24 on one side needle, and 25 on the other. Commence the toe at front needle by knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted 1, knit plain to within 3 of end, when knit 2 together, knit 1.

First back needle.—Knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted 1; knit plain to end of needle. Second back needle.—Knit plain to within 3 of the end, knit 2 together, knit 1. This reducing is repeated every 3d round, the intervening rounds being knitted plain until you have about 44 stitches in all left on your needles; knit the front and back stitches together, and as you knit them cast off.

LADIES' KNITTED UNDERVEST—HIGH NECK AND LONG SLEEVES.

Materials, Brainerd & Armstrong's silk in hanks, 5 ounces, 2 finest rubber needles.

Back—Commence at bottom of back by casting on 80 stitches, and on these stitches do 30 rows of plain knitting. Then next row do * 3 plain, seam 3; * repeat from * to *, or what comes between stars, over and over until you can count 100 rows of ribbing. Now seam 3 rows all across on wrong side. Then commence block knitting. * Do 5 plain stitches, seam 5; * repeat from * to * all across the row, and do 4 more rows the same. Then do * 5 seam, 5 plain; * repeat from * to * all across, and do 4 more rows the same. This finishes 2 rows of blocks. Do 6 more rows of blocks, making 8 rows of blocks of 5 rows each. Do 22 rows now of plain knitting. For one shoulder 5 plain, seam 5, 5 plain, seam 5, 5 plain, and take these stitches off on a cord for future use, bind off loosely 30 stitches, then commence other shoulder, 5 plain, 5 seam, 5 plain, 5 seam, 5 plain. On this row do 4 more rows the same, which finishes 1 block. Do 3 more rows of blocks on this block. On last row of last block, when you get to end of row, cast on 30 stitches. Now on the stitches on the cord, do 4 rows of blocks (that is finish block begun, and do 3 more) to correspond with other shoulder. Now 8 rows of blocks all across shirt to match those on back; then do 100 rows of ribbing, 3 plain, seam 3 alternately, then 30 rows plain knitting, bind off loosely. Sew up the sides to middle of blocks on body, leaving place for sleeves.

Sleeve—Commence at arm size. Cast on 60 stitches, knit 10 plain rows, now narrow once on each end of needle every other row until you have only 45 stitches; on this row do 34 plain rows without narrowing. Now narrow every row on last end till you have 39 stitches, then * 3 plain, seam 3 * for 24 rows. Bind off loosely; sew up sleeves and sew into armholes. Finish neck with 2 rows of crocheted holes finished with shell edge. Then run in ribbon and tie in a bow on front. If wished, a crocheted finish may be added to bottom of shirt.

This rule can be used for a vest without sleeves or with short sleeves, and the neck can be arranged either low or high. It is a beautiful pattern.

INFANT'S LONG SILK SHIRT.

Brainerd & Armstrong's silk in hanks, 2 ounces.

Two smallest size bone and 4 coarsest size steel knitting needles.

On the bone needles cast on 84 stitches.

1st row. 1 knit plain, always slipping 1st stitch. 2d row. Purl. 3d row. Plain. 4th row. Slip 1 stitch, make 1, * knit 4 plain, slip 1, knit 2 together in 1 stitch bind ("binding" is casting the slipped stitch over the last knitted one). Knit 4, make 1, knit 1 make 1 *. Repeat from * to end of row. The last cluster of 4 will come out one short. 5th row. Purl. 6th row. Like 4th row. 7th row. Purl. 8th row. Like 4th row. 9th row. Plain.

These nine rows complete one cluster. Begin again at first row and make in all 5 clusters or 45 rows.

46th row. Plain knitting. * 47th row. Knit 7 plain and 3 purl across the row. The last 4 stitches will be plain. 48th row. First 4 stitches purl, then complete the row with 3 plain and 7 purl, matching the stitches in the preceding row. 49th row. Like 47th row. 50th row. Plain knitting. 51st row. Knit 2 plain, then 3 purl and 7 plain alternately to end of row. 52d row. The stitches which in the 51st row were knitted plain, in the 52d row must be purled, and those that were purled in the 51st row, in the 52d row must be knitted plain. 53d row. Like 51st. 54th row. Plain knitting.

Repeat the last 8 rows till the body of the shirt thus knitted in "basket" pattern is as long as the scallops below. Then take off the stitches on a steel knitting needle.

This completes one-half the body of the shirt. Knit the other half to match.

For the sleeves cast on 48 stitches. Knit two clusters of scallops like those around the bottom of the shirt, and 7 clusters of the basket pattern.

Cast off 15 stitches at each end of the 48 stitches, and take the other 18 stitches on a steel needle.

Sew the sleeve up, keeping it well stretched.

The 15 cast-off stitches are to be sewed to each side of the body of the shirt, and the rest of the edges of the body of the shirt seamed together to the bottom of the shirt.

Join on the silk at the neck, and knit 5 rows, narrowing every 6th stitch till 120 stitches remain.

Then knit 1 row of eyelets in this manner: 1 plain, make 1, narrow, 1 plain, make 1, narrow, etc.

Finish with 2 plainly knitted rows and cast off the stitches loosely.

A crocheted scallop finishes the neck of the shirt.

INFANT'S BOOT.

Materials, 2 spools of Brainerd & Armstrong's silk No. 300. Two steel needles No. 17.

Cast on 85 stitches with colored silk.

1st row. Plain. 2d row. Purl. 3d row. Plain. 4th row. Use white silk; slip 1, knit 1, (a) throw thread over, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, bind, slip stitch over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3; (a) repeat from (a) to (a) until there are but 2 stitches on the needle, then throw thread over and knit 2.

5th row. Purl.

Repeat 4th and 5th rows until you have 22 eyelets, then bind off 32 stitches on the right-hand side of the boot, which will leave 10 on right of middle stitch; then knit 2 together, throw thread over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, bind slip stitch over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 2 together, knit 1; this will leave 21 stitches, which are to be used in forming the instep; now bind off the stitches remaining on the left-hand needle, then purl the 21 stitches, beginning on wrong side of sock.

Next row—Slip 1st stitch, knit 2 together, throw thread over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, bind over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Repeat these 2 rows until there are 9 eyelets in instep, making 31 eyelets from top of boot; then bind it off on right side.

For foot, which may be knit basket or any other fancy stitch, use the colored silk; to form the toe set on 13 stitches, and join to instep by knitting the last of the 13 stitches with the first of the instep stitches so as to form but 1 stitch; widen every alternate row at the toe point, until there are 22 stitches on the needle, which must be in the middle of the instep; then narrow every alternate row until you have 13 stitches on the needle, now take up side stitches until there are 52 on the needle, including the 13 toe stitches; then narrow down to 42 stitches by narrowing *every* row at the toe end, and every alternate row at the heel end, and that in going off the needle.

Take up 52 stitches on the right-hand side and knit as before.

Sew straight parts together, fitting toe point in the angle thus formed.

To knit roll take up the stitches, where the white and colored silks join, on 3 needles and use a fourth needle for knitting, purl 4 rows, then bind off.

INFANT'S BAND.

Cast on 60 stitches. Use 4 needles, and knit around as in a stocking.

Knit 3 plain, 2 purl, until about 8 inches deep, then cast off all but 12 stitches. Knit back and forth on these, narrowing at the beginning, till but 1 stitch is left. This makes a tab to pin the band down.

Baby's Boot.

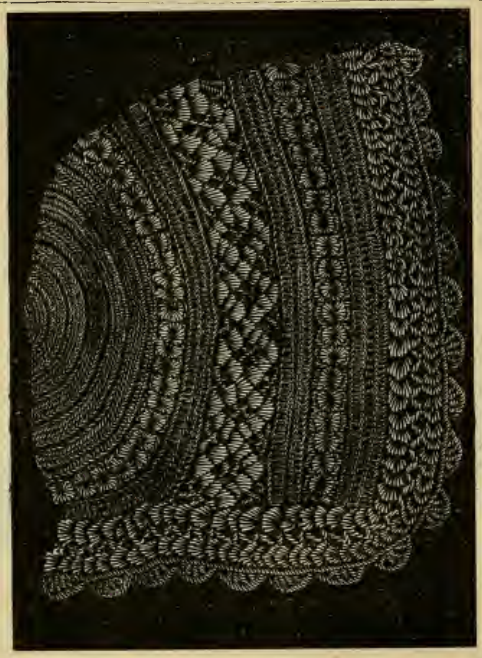
CAST on 54 stitches, knit 1 row plain, purl 1 row, knit 22 rows, increasing on the 3d stitch of every row. There should now be 75 stitches on the needle. Purl 1 row, knit 22 rows, decreasing by knitting 2d and 3d stitches together in every row. There should now be 54 stitches.

Purl 1 row, increasing on 3d stitch; cast on 20 stitches for heel. There should now be 76 stitches. Knit 18 rows, purl 1 row and knit 10 rows, increasing at the toe end only. There will now be 90 stitches. Knit 50 stitches, leaving 40 stitches on another needle, and knit backward and forward for front of foot as follows:

1st row—Knit 50; 2d row, purl 50; 3d row, knit 1, 2 together 24 times; 4th row, knit 1, make 1, same to end. These 4 rows form the pattern, and must be repeated 8 times more.

Make 40 stitches for side of foot. Knit 10 rows, purl 1 row, knit 18 rows, decreasing at the toe end only, cast off.

FOR LEG.—Take up the 40 stitches on the side, knitting also 22 for front, then knit the 40 left on spare needle, knit 1 row, purl 1 row, 1 row of holes by putting silk twice around the needle and knitting 2 together, purl 1 row, then 10 patterns same as front of foot. 42d row—knit 3, purl 3, knit 3, purl 3 to end of row; 43d and 44th like 42d; 45th row, purl 3, knit 3, purl 3, knit 3 to end; 46th and 47th like 45th; 48th, 49th and 50th like 42d; 51st row, plain. Repeat as 51st, 5 times more. Cast off on wrong side. Crochet an edge on the top.



Crochet Hood.

A PATTERN for a child's hood is always in demand. The desideratum is a hood which combines beauty and durability. We present a design which we believe will meet the requirements. Our cut gives the hood alone, but its beauty will be greatly enhanced by the addition of ribbon, run through the open work, and loops and bows where desired. One important point to remember is, that Brainerd & Armstrong's silk will wash, so that if the ribbon be removed, the hood may be done up equal to new.

B. & A. knitting silk, No. 300.

Make a chain of 10 stitches, and join the ends. Over the chain s. c. 25 times.

2d row.—S. c. in every stitch of the 1st row.

3d row.—Increase in every 2d stitch; continue in this way until you have 8 rows, then 2 plain rows without increasing.

To form the shells, d. c. 6 times in every 5th stitch.

2d row.—Work 10 d. c. stitches in the centre of every shell, and 1

short stitch over the five skipped stitches; this forms a plain scallop. Crochet a row of chain stitches over the scallops by making 4 chain stitches and 1 short stitch in the centre of each scallop. Crochet 1 plain row; this finishes the crown of the hood. On this row crochet 2 more plain rows, leaving 25 stitches open to form the neck of the hood. On these 3 plain rows crochet 2 rows of shells as before, then 3 plain rows and 2 more rows of shells.

Again crochet 1 row of chain stitches and 1 plain row of s. c. all round the hood, which finishes it to the lace, and gives it an excellent shape. The lace is crocheted all round the hood. The 1st and 2d rows are plain shell stitches. 3d row; a small scallop formed of chain stitches —a chain of 4 stitches—skip 1 stitch, draw through the 2d without the thread over the needle. 4th row; a chain of 4 stitches crocheted in the centre of each scallop with a short stitch; this finishes the lace.

INFANT'S SACQUE.

(See Rule on page 24.)

Infant's Sacque.

USE Brainerd & Armstrong's Victoria knitting silk; quantity required, 2 ounces. 3 yards of ribbon.

This is crocheted in the fancy stitch called star or crazy stitch. Make a chain of 90 stitches, put the needle through the last chain and then through the next, still retaining the loops on the needle until there are six, then draw the thread through all of these, then through that loop once; this makes the first star. To make the second, keep the loop that is on the needle, then draw a second one through the hole formed by knitting off the 6 stitches together, and take up two more loops from the back, and 2 more from the next 2 chains—then draw the thread through all these, and then make another star same as before.

In the first row there should be 45 stars. Break off the thread at the end of each row and begin again.

Second row—make 10 stars and widen 1, make 1, widen 1, make 11 stars and widen 1—make 1, widen 1, make 11 stars—widen 1, make 1, widen 1, make ten stars. This completes the row. Always keep 10 stars on each front, widen every time across on the shoulders, having 1 plain star between the widenings the first time, 3 plain the next time, and 5 the next and so on until 14 rows have been made. In the middle of the back it is only widened every other row—always keeping 1 plain star in the middle of the back and widen each side of it. On the fifteenth row, you make 10 stars and pass by all the uncrossed stars to the back; across the back passing by all the widenings on the other shoulder to the front 10 stars. Make 12 rows of stars; these are open-work border of 1 d. c. in each star with 1 chain between each d. c. Then 2 rows more of stars. Then make the open-work border down the fronts and across the bottom; then make a row of shells on top of this, containing 8 d. c. for each shell, and fasten down by a short single crochet between the shells; then, for the second row around *, take up 1 loop from the top of the first shell and then one from each of the other three d. c. of the shell, 1 from each of the first 4 of the next shell, work these 8 loops off together, then 3 chain and fasten by a slip-stitch into the last stitch that the last loop was taken from, then 3 chain and repeat from * all round the sacque excepting the neck. This border is called *wheel* stitches; then make a picot border around in this way *, 1 d. c.—in the hole formed by working the 6 loops off together these 3 chains fastened in the 2 d c. make 5 more d. c., and chain it in the same hole and fasten down *;

repeat all around. Round the necks make an open work over for the ribbon, with a row of shells on each side. One turning up and one down. For the sleeves make 10 rows of stars round the arm hole, then an open second row and finish with a border like the bottom. Run ribbons in all the open work. Tie those that are run through the sleeves in a little bow. We hope these directions will be found sufficiently explicit. We think as the work goes on they will be found plain.

INFANT'S CROCHETED SILK SOCKS.

Materials, Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk 1½ ounces, a small crochet needle. The pattern will hardly be called a handsome one, but it is easily made and understood.

Make a chain long enough to go round baby's leg, 35 stitches, more or less. Join together to form a round, and work in d. c., putting the hook through the underhalf of each stitch for about 15 rounds; this forms the leg. For the top part of the foot, raise 13 stitches, crochet tricotée—that is, put in the hook as before, pull the silk through and leave the loop on the hook. Work these 13 stitches forward and backward, in crochet tricotée for 10 rows, remembering that forward and backward make one row. On the next row narrow by drawing the silk through the first 3 vertical stitches on the right-hand side of the piece, and again through the 3 stitches immediately before the last loop. Repeat these narrowings on the next row. There are now 5 stitches. Make a d. c. in each. The top part of the foot is finished.

Next, work down the left side of this piece in d. c., then around the stitches at the bottom of the leg, and afterward along the right of the foot and around the toe. In doing this the only part to be careful about is the left side of the foot. The hook here should be put under the last of the tricotée stitches down the side and through the stitch below. Work round and round the bottom of foot and leg in d. c. for 6 or 7 rounds. Then turn the work inside out, place the two sides carefully together, put the hook through 7 stitches at the toe end and draw the silk through the whole. Crochet in d. c. the bottom edges of the foot together till only 7 stitches are left, put the hook through all of these, draw them together to match the toe end, fasten off, turn it inside out again, and the foot is finished.

Next fasten the silk on the top of the leg; make 3 chains, work 2 treble into the same hole, miss 2 stitches, and fasten with a d. c. into the 3d stitch. Make 2 chain, work 2 trebles into the same hole as the d. c.; miss 2 stitches and work a d. c. on the 3d. Repeat this scallop all around the top of the leg.

The work is now complete with the exception of a little cord and tassels, or a narrow ribbon around the ankle.

INFANT'S MITTENS.

Materials, Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk No. 300, 1 oz., 2 needles, No. 17 or 18, 1 yard ribbon half inch wide.

Cast on 45 stitches.

1st row. Knit plain to last 2 stitches. Then tto. once, and k. 2 end-stitches plain.

2d row. K. 2 plain, k. loop as 1 stitch, k. rest plain.

Repeat each row 11 times, making 24 rows in all. The open-work now contains 12 holes. There will be 57 stitches on needle.

So far, the work has widened at the holes. In the next 6 rows it remains straight at the holes.

1st row. Knit plain to last 4 stitches. K. 2 together, tto., k. 2 plain.

2d row. K. 2, k. 1 loop, rest plain. Repeat twice or until 3 more holes have been made.

Narrow along the next 12 holes as follows:

1st row. Knit plain, until 4 stitches from end. K. 2 together, tto., k. 2 plain.

2d row. K. 2, k. 1 loop, k. 2 together, k. plain to end.

Repeat 11 times, or until 12 holes in addition to preceding 15 have been made. The needle now contains 45 stitches.

From these 45 stitches, repeat whole of preceding pattern. When 45 stitches are again on the needle, bind off.

Knit thumb separately as follows:

Cast on 2 stitches. Knit 1 row, then widen by throwing thread over once in middle. Next row plain.

Widen the thumb in succeeding rows by throwing thread over, after 1st stitch of row, and before last stitch of row. Alternate rows plain, knitting loops as stitches.

Continue thus, for gusset, until needle contains 5 stitches. Then cast on 6 additional stitches.

Next row, 1 plain, tto., all plain to last stitch, tto., 1 plain.

Next row, all plain.

So continue until 6 holes have been made at tip end of thumb.

Make 2 more holes, knitting 2 stitches together, immediately after hole in each row. Otherwise, knit rows as before.

Make 1 more hole, knitting 2 together, before throwing thread, and 2 together after hole.

Next rows. Widen at hole by omitting to knit 2 together, in both rows. Narrow at other end, by knitting 2 together in both rows, next to hole.

Now make two holes in straight edge corresponding with other straight edge at tip of thumb. Do this by throwing thread over, and narrowing only in alternate rows. Continue to narrow at lower end of thumb.

Next narrow at both ends, until 6 holes have been made at upper end of thumb. Then knit straight edge of thumb plain, and bind off 6 stitches.

Finish little triangle for gusset, corresponding to the other little triangle. Narrow at both ends of little rows, 2 holes at each slant of triangle. Reduce to 2 stitches, and bind off at point corresponding to 1st hole. The whole thumb-piece will include 44 rows in all.

Sew hand-piece up, accurately meeting the points for finger-ends. Sew together side-seam, for 17 stitches downward. Sew same seam from lower end, 8 stitches upward. The opening thus left is for thumb. Sew up thumb, accurately meeting rows, then insert it in mitten, meeting every row to a stitch. There will be 20 on each side, the extra stitches being taken up in joining slants of gusset.

Knit the wrist separately, and sew on, accurately meeting row to row.

The wrist for a baby's (or lady's) mitten may be any pretty knit lace pattern, about 2 inches in width. The one here given is the dainty, old-fashioned edging appropriately called "Baby Points."

Cast on 12 stitches.

1st row. K. 2, tto. twice, purl 2 together; k. 2, tto. twice, k. 2 together; tto. twice, k. 2 together, tto. twice, k. 2 together.

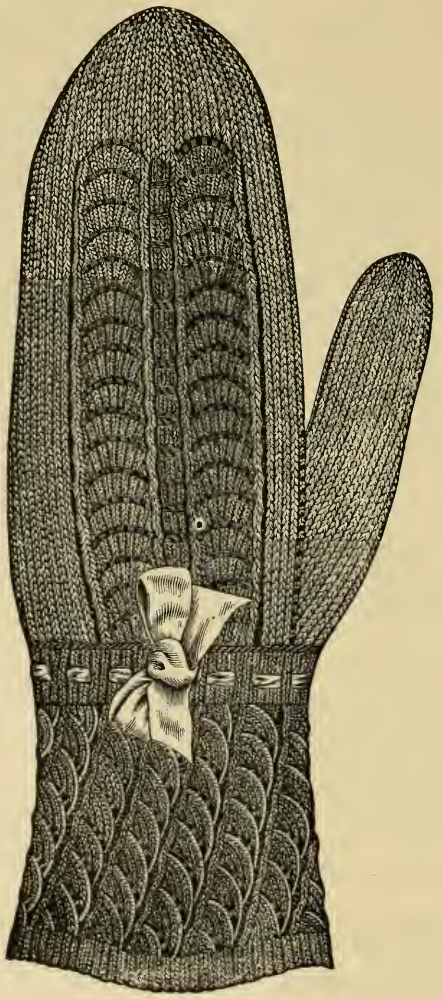
2d row. K. 1, k. 1 loop, purl 1 loop; repeat twice; k. 2; tto. twice, purl 2 together; k. 2 plain.

3d row. K. 2, tto. twice, purl 2 together; k. 11 plain.

4th row. Bind off 3. K. 7 plain, tto. twice, purl 2 together, k. 2 plain.

Repeat until 27 scallops or points have been made. Bind off, for 1 wrist.

When the mitten is sewed up, finish by adding a bow of ribbon to the back of the wrist. This will serve to distinguish between the right and the left mitten, as well as adding to the effect.



FANCY MITTEN.

(See Rule on page 29.)

LADY'S FANCY MITTEN.

Brainerd & Armstrong's No. 300 knitting silk, 1½ ounces, 4 No. 18 knitting needles.

For a lady's mitten, corresponding to a No. 6 kid glove, cast on 96 stitches. For a larger or smaller mitten, use any suitable number of stitches, divisible by 8. Knit 8 rounds plain.

9th round. Slip off one stitch without knitting, knit 1, draw slipped stitch over stitch knit, throw thread over once. Repeat from beginning. (In throwing thread, throw end *from* you.)

Knit 8 rounds plain.

18th round. Pick up on other needles the stitches first cast on, knit each stitch with each stitch of 17th round. This constitutes the hem of the mitten.

Wrist pattern. 1st round. Purl 2, throw thread over, 4 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

2d round. Purl 2, 1 plain, thread over, 3 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

3d round. Purl 2, 2 plain, thread over, 2 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

4th round. Purl 2, 3 plain, thread over, 1 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

5th round. Purl 2, 4 plain, thread over, knit 2 together. Repeat.

Repeat this pattern 7 or more times, according to the length of wrist desired.

Next work a band of ribs by knitting 1 and purling 1. So continue for 5 or 6 rounds, then make the holes, in which to run ribbon or elastic, as follows:

1st round. Knit 1, purl 1, throw thread over twice, and knit 2 together. Repeat.

2d round. Knit 1, purl 1, knit 1 loop, purl 1 loop. Knit 2, purl 1, knit 1 loop, purl 1 loop. Repeat from "knit 2." Last stitch of round, knit 1.

3d round. Knit 1, purl 1, knit 2 together; purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 2 together. Repeat from 2d "purl 1."

Continue to rib, knit 1, purl 1, for 5 or 6 rounds more. Finish off wrist by 1 round of purl.

Now divide the 96 stitches into 3 groups, 48 on one needle, 24 on each of the 2 others. The 48 will constitute the back of the hand. For the left-hand mitten, mark the 5th and 6th stitches from the 48, on the right-hand group of 24; for the right-hand mitten, mark the 5th and 6th stitches from the 48, on the left-hand group of 24, the marked stitches constituting the base of the thumb. The stitch upon each side of the 5th and 6th is to be purled for the seam of the thumb. Our pattern is for the left hand—a skillful knitter can easily adapt it for the right, or make it larger or smaller.

1st round of hand. Knit 1 group of 24 plain. Knit the other group of 24 plain, except for the 2 purled stitches, forming seam for thumb. Knit 2 plain at beginning of group of 48. Following is the pattern introduced into the back of the hand, upon the next 28 stitches. Remainder of round plain.

1st round of pattern. Draw 2d stitch over 1st, knit it, knit 1st; purl 1, knit 1. * Throw thread over once and knit 1. Repeat from * 8 times. Purl 1. Draw 1 stitch over, knit it, and knit the next. Repeat pattern once.

2d round. Knit 2, purl 1, knit 17 (each loop counting 1 stitch), purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 3d round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over 1 knitted, knit 13, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 4th round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 11, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 5th round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 9, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 6th round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 7, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat.

Then repeat pattern from 1st round. In every round of the hand, all stitches are to be knitted plain, except the 28 on the back of the hand, and the 2 purled stitches, forming seams for the thumb.

Widen for the thumb by making 1 extra stitch between the 2 marked plain stitches, in the 3d round. In every 4th round thereafter, make 2 extra stitches next to the 2 stitches following the original 5th and 6th stitches marked, until the thumb is sufficiently wide. In an average mitten for a lady, this will be when from 29 to 31 stitches have been made between the 2 purled stitches. The pattern upon the back of the hand will then have been repeated about 7 times.

Slip off the thumb stitches with a darning needle and a piece of thread. Tie the ends of the thread securely, and dispose the hand stitches evenly upon the three needles. Knit 50 rounds plain, in average mitten, from 52 to 58 in a larger.

Narrow for hand as follows:

K. 2 together, k. 8, k. 2 together, etc., to end of round. If necessary, plain at end. 8 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 7, k. 2 together, etc., 7 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 6, k. 2 together, etc., 6 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 5, k. 2 together, etc., 5 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 4, k. 2 together, etc., 4 rounds plain.

Narrow 3 times in every round thereafter, ⅓ of the round between each 2 narrowing, until each needle contains 4 stitches. Then narrow, until each needle contains 2 stitches. Break off the thread, pass it through a darning-needle, pass darning-needle through the 6 stitches, draw them to a point and fasten end of thread on inside.

Now go back and pick up the thumb stitches, disposing them evenly on 3 needles. Knit 40 rounds plain, more or less, according to size of mitten. Narrow 3 times in every succeeding round, each narrowing marking ⅓ of the round, until each needle contains 2 stitches. Finish off as in hand.

LADY'S JERSEY MITTEN.

Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk, 1½ ounces, and a No. 2 star crochet hook. Single crochet stitch is used, with the hook put under the side of the stitch nearest the worker, and up through the centre of stitch instead of the usual way.

Make a chain of 53 stitches and join in a ring. 1st round. 1 single crochet in every chain. 2d round. 1 single crochet in every stitch; repeat the 2d round 40 times. 43d round. Make 11 chain, miss 11, join in 12th stitch (to start the thumb), 41 single crochet. 44th round. 1 single crochet in every stitch; repeat this round to end of 49th round. 50th round. (Narrow by missing 1 stitch) 52 single crochet in this round. 53d round. Narrow 1, 51 single crochet. 54th and 55th rounds. 1 single crochet in every stitch. 56th round. Narrow 1, 50 single crochet. 57th round. 1 single crochet, in every stitch; repeat this round to end of 70th round. 71st round. Narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 13 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 13 single crochets. 72d round. Narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 11 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 11 single crochets. 73d round. Narrow 1, 9 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 9 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets. 74th round. Narrow 1, 8 single crochets, narrow 1, 9 single crochets, narrow 1, 8 single crochets, narrow 1, 9 single crochets. 75th round. Narrow each alternate stitch to end of round; repeat this last round to end of mitten, and fasten thread. For the thumb: 1st round. 22 single crochets; repeat till there are 18 rounds, then narrow every alternate stitch in three successive rounds, and fasten thread. Finish at wrists with several rows of shells, or any fancy edge desired. These mittens are very elastic, and fit the hand and wrist nicely.

WRISTERS.

No. 1.—Brainerd & Armstrong's No. 300 silk, 1 ounce, and 4 No. 18 knitting-needles. Cast on 90 stitches for a medium size. Knit in plain ribs, of knit 2, purl 2, alternately. Finish off at the top and bottom with a row of crocheted edging worked in the wrister.

No. 2.—Cast 40 stitches on 2 needles and 30 on 1. Knit once around plain. Knit 1, over, knit 3, slip 1, narrow, bind over the one you slip, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, knit 3, slip, narrow, and bind as before, and so continue; make 1 stitch at the end of each needle. If you want a larger size, cast on 10 more stitches for each scallop that you add.

KNITTED GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk No. 300, 1½ ounces, 4 knitting needles No. 17.

Cast on 72 stitches, 24 on each needle; join together, knit once around plain; knit 40 rounds ribbed, 2 plain and 2 purl. After this 6 rounds are knitted plain. Here begin the widening for the thumb.

At the beginning of the 1st needle throw silk over, knit 3, throw silk over again, and complete the remainder of the round plain. Next 2 rounds are plain.

At the beginning of the next one throw silk over, knit 5, silk over, complete plain. Two rounds plain.

Continue widening in this way every 3d round, until there are 33 stitches between the widenings. After this knit 6 rounds plain.

Slip the 35 thumb stitches on to a thread or another needle; turn work, and cast on 9 stitches in place of those slipped off; turn, and complete the round plain. Next round plain.

In the 3d round from the thumb narrow twice, the first two of the 9 stitches cast on, and the last 2. Narrow in the same place every alternate round, until there are but 72 stitches remaining. Knit 20 rounds plain.

Now you begin the fingers. For the first 1, take 10 stitches from the 1st needle, and 10 from the last. Slip all the remaining stitches on to a thread.

After knitting the 20 stitches, cast on 9 to a 3d needle; join, and knit round and round until the work is the desired length, usually as long as the finger. The narrowing is done quickly; knit 2, narrow, repeat the entire round. 2 rounds plain.

For the 3d round knit 1, narrow, entire round. 1 round plain.

After this continue narrowing all the stitches until there are no more. Leave a little length of silk, and thread into a sewing needle, and fasten neatly and securely.

For the 2d finger, take 9 stitches from the front of the glove and 9 from the back, pick up the 9 stitches where the 9 were cast on before, to make the gore. Knit the 27 stitches, cast on 9 more and join together. Arrange the stitches on three needles, and knit 1 round plain. In every alternate round narrow the first 2 stitches, and the last 2 of the gores, until there are left but 29 stitches. Continue and finish this finger like the first.

The 3d finger is worked exactly like the 2d.

For the 4th, or little finger, the remaining stitches, 16 in number, are used; it is knitted like the last 2, except casting on the 9 stitches. Picking up the 9 from the gore gives 25 stitches for the finger.

For thumb, take the 35 stitches from the thread, and pick up 9 from the gore, and work exactly like the fingers, narrowing until there are but 35 stitches. These gloves are not rights and lefts, but fit either hand.

KNEE-WARMERS.

Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk No. 300, 2 ounces, 4 No. 17 knitting needles. Cast on 99 stitches, 25 on one needle, and 37 on each of two remaining ones, using the 4th one for knitting. Knit alternately 2 plain and 2 purl, all the way round to form the ribbing. After knitting 70 rows of ribbing the knee gore is formed as follows: after the 70th row, knit 1 plain row and turn the work, knit all off on 1 needle, narrowing in this way: slip the 1st stitch, knit the 2d and 3d stitches together, then knit plain until the last 3 stitches, knit 2 together and slip the last stitch, knit back plain on one needle. This gore is all worked with two needles, narrowing two stitches in every second row, as described, until there are only 10 stitches left on the needle, then take up stitches all around the gore on 3 needles, 99 in all, knit 1 plain row all around, and finish with 37 rows of ribbing as above and cast off. These are very easily made, are comfortable and useful.

FANCY PATTERN.

Suitable for Mitten Wrist.

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 8. Knit 8 rounds plain.

9th round. Slip 1, knit 1, draw slipped stitch over plain, make 1 extra stitch. Repeat.

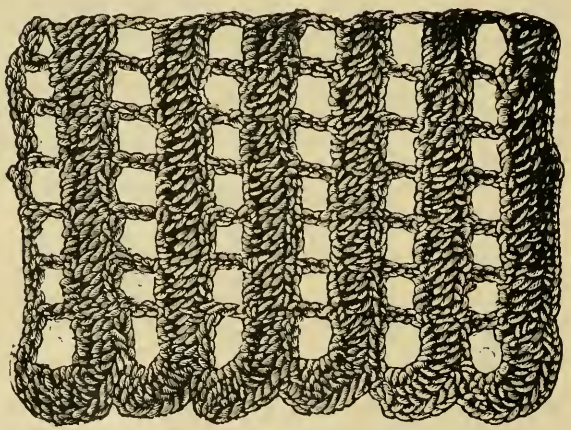
Knit 7 rounds plain. Then pick up with other needles the stitches first cast on and knit each stitch off plainly, with each stitch of the next, or 17th round, thus forming a doubled edge, or hem, finished with a row of points. Then work the fancy design thus:

1st round. Purl 3, tto., knit 2 together, knit 3. Repeat.
2d round. Purl 3, tto., knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. Repeat.
3d round. Purl 3, tto., knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1. Repeat.
4th round. Purl 3, tto., knit 3, knit 2 together. Repeat.
5th round. Purl 3, knit 3, knit 2 together, tto. Repeat.
6th round. Purl 3, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, tto. Repeat.
7th round. Purl 3, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, tto. Repeat.
8th round. Purl 3, knit 2 together, knit 3, tto. Repeat.

Repeat this pattern until as deep as desired.

Crochet Edges.

UNDER this heading we give only edges that are handsomest done in silk; they are adapted to skirts, sacques or children's clothing, and if made with our "Fast Color Crochet Silk," will stand wear and washing.



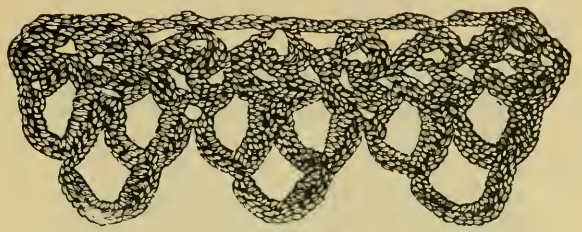
THE EMILY EDGE.

Chain 27, 1 t. c. in 5th stitch of chain, * 2 ch., skip 2 stitches in foundation chain, 1 t. c. in next, repeat from * 4 times, 5 ch., miss 3, fasten in next with s. c.

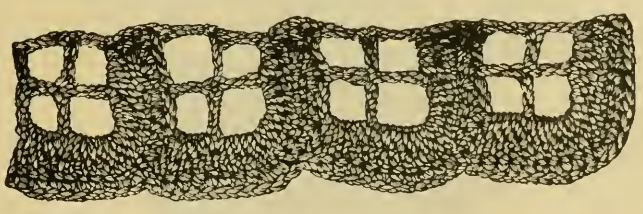
2d row. 2 ch., 12 t. c. in ch. of 5, 1 ch., 4 t. c. in each of the spaces made by 2 ch., 5 ch.

3d row. Repeat from beginning, using the spaces for the t. c. stitch, and fasten the chain of 5 in the 4th t. c. of scallop with s. c.

THE TATTING EDGE.



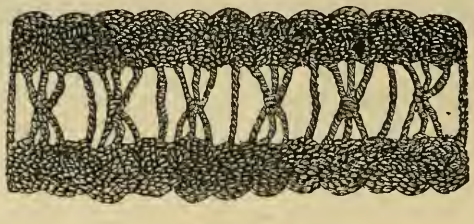
1st row. Ch. 6, join with s. s., ch. 3. 2d row. 2 t. c. in ring, ch. 2, 2 t. c. in same place. 3d row. Ch. 4, 2 t. c. into centre of shell, ch. 2, 2 t.c. into same place, ch. 5, catch with s. c. into first chain of 3. 4th row. ch. 1, 12 s. c. into chain of 5, ch. 1, 2 t. c. into shell, ch. 2, 2 t. c. into same place, catch with s. s. into chain. 5th row. Ch. 4, 2 t. c. into shell, ch. 2, 2 t. c. into same place, ch. 5, catch with s. c. into ch. of 1. 6th row. Ch. 1, 6 s. c. into ch., ch. 5, catch back into middle of first scallop. 7th row. Ch. 1, 12 s. c. into ch. of 5, 6 s. c. into half-finished scallop, ch. 1, 2 t. c. into shell, ch. 2, 2 t. c. into same place, ch. 1, catch with s. s. into ch. Repeat from 3d row, catching ch. 5 into the ch. of 1 instead of ch. of 3.



WINDOW EDGE.

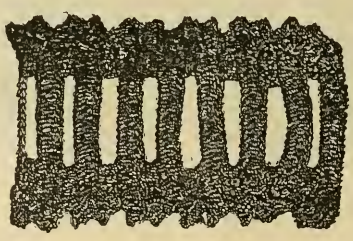
Chain of 12 stitches, 1 t. c. in 4th stitch from the beginning of chain, 2 ch., 1 t. c. in first stitch of ch. 2d row. 6 ch., 1 t. c. in the top of the 2d t. c., 2 ch., 1 t. c. in 3d stitch of chain loop. 3d row. 3 ch., 4 t. c. in first space, 12 t. c. in next, 4 t. c. in next. 4th row. 1 s. c. in top of each t. c. 5th row. 6 ch., 1 t. c. in 4th s. c., 2 ch., 1 t. c. in 7th s. c. Repeat from 2d row, and in making all scallops after the first one, at the end of 3d row fasten the last t. c. in 10th s. c. of the preceding scallop.

CROCHET GARTERS.



Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk, ½ ounce.

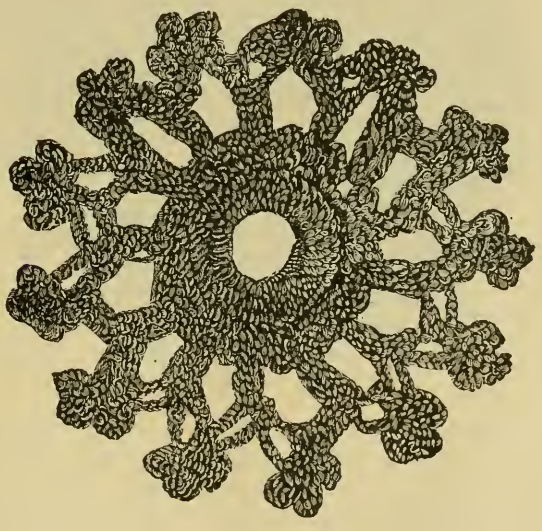
Make a chain of 19 stitches. 1st row. Work 4 s. c. into foundation chain, ch. 11, work 4 s. c. into last four stitches of foundation chain. 2d row. Make a ch. of 3 stitches in turning, 4 s. c. into 4 s. c., ch. 11, 4 s. c. into 4 s. c. 3d row. 4 s. c. into 4 s. c., ch. 6, fasten into the centre of two of the chains of 11 with s. s., chain 5, 4 s. c. into 4 s. c., repeat from the beginning until you have 84 rows, then join and crochet a small shell all around both edges. Run silk elastic through the centre, leaving the joined chains on the right side, and finish with a bow of ribbon.



This second cut is another style of garter easily made by crocheting to and fro on the chain of 11, with s. c. instead of joining the chains. The shell on the edge is made with a little picot between each stitch. The picot is formed by making a chain of 3 and fastening with s. s. back into the first stitch of said chain. Draw the elastic through and finish with bow of ribbon the same as in first directions.

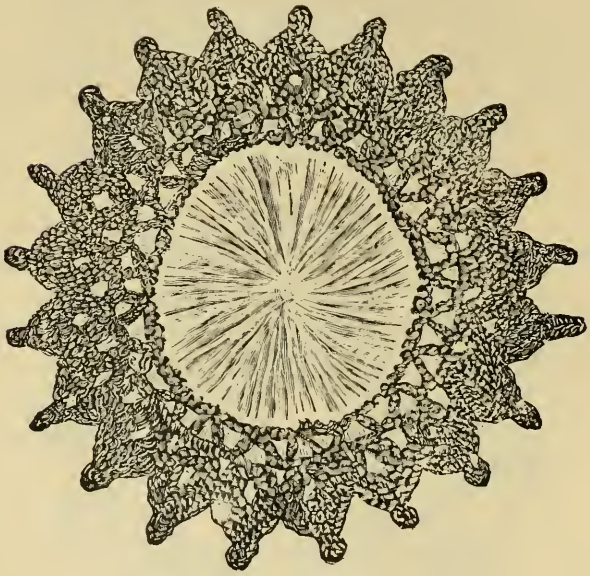
CROCHET WHEELS.

The following wheels can be tastefully used in making tidies, table mats, and decorating scarf ends, and can be arranged to form rounds, squares or points, and are effectively used in lampshades.



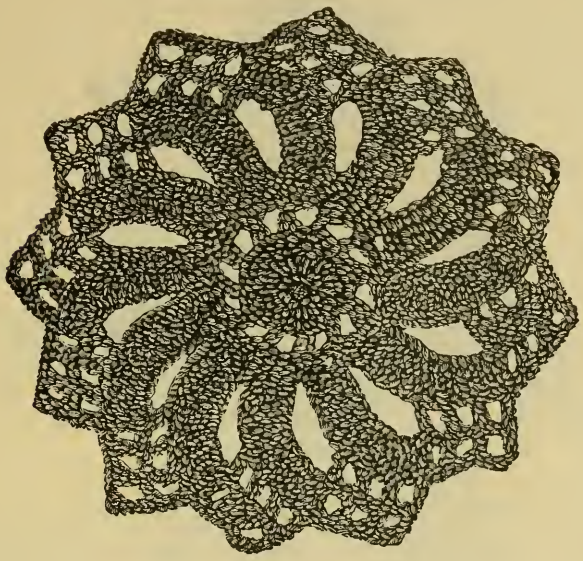
THE RING WHEEL.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk. Take a small brass ring and crochet it over with s. c., 48 stitches in all will be a good rule. 2d row. * 1 s. c., ch. 1, skip one in first row, repeat from * 24 times. 3d row. * 2 s. c. in ch. of 1, ch. 5, repeat from * 12 times. 4th row. * ch. 3, fasten with s. s. into centre of ch. of 5, make 3 picots, using ch. of 3 for each and fasten in same stitch as ch. of 3, ch. 3 and fasten in centre of 2 s. c., repeat from star 12 times.



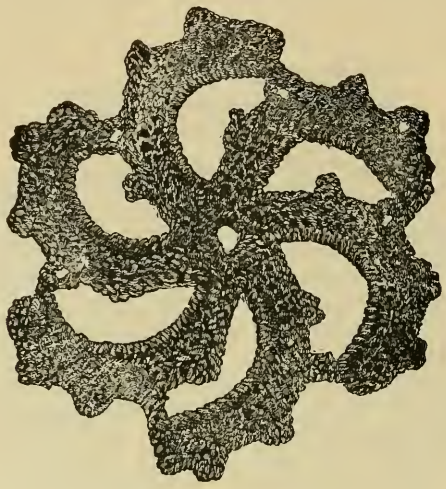
SHELL AND RIBBON WHEEL.

Use Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk and No. 7 satin ribbon. 6½ inches of ribbon is used for each wheel. Join the ribbon into a ring and draw close together in the centre. Crochet all around the outer edge of the ribbon with s. c. for a foundation. 1st row. * 1 d. c., ch. 2, 1 d. c. into same place as first, repeat from * 21 times. 2d row. * 2 d. c., into ch. of 2 of the first row, ch. 2, 2 d. c., into same place as first, repeat from * until end of round. 3d row. 3 d. c., ch. 3, fasten back to form picot, 3 d. c., work the d. c.'s into the shell of the 2d row, and fasten the last one of each shell between the shells of the 2d row with a s. s. White ribbon and orange crochet silk make a pretty combination, and contrasting colors are prettier than to use the ribbon and silk the same color.



THE LYLE WHEEL.

Use Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk. Chain 6, join in a ring. 1st row. ch. 4, make 11 d. c. with 1 ch. between each, into ring formed of ch. 6, fasten to 3d stitch of ch. 4. 2d row. ch. 5, work 1 d. c. with 2 ch. between into each d. c. of first row, join to 3d stitch in ch. 5. 3d row. ch. 18, turn and make 1 d. c. in 6th stitch of ch., ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 8th stitch of ch., ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 10th stitch of ch., 12 d. c., over ch., join to 2d d. c. in second row. Turn. 4th row. * ch. 8, 1 d. c. in 7th d. c. done over ch., ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 9th stitch, ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 11th stitch, ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 13th stitch; turn, ch. 4, 1 d. c. in 2d d. c. of last row, ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 3d of last row, ch. 1, 1 d. c. in 4th of last row, 12 d. c. over ch. join to 3d d. c. in 3d row. Repeat from * until you have 12 points, join with hook or with needle.



THE FLORENCE WHEEL.

Use Brainerd and Armstrong crochet silk. Ch. 6, join in a ring. 1st row. 12 s. c., into the ring, join with s. s. 2d row. * 1 s. c. into first s. c. of first row, 2 s. c. into second, repeat from star five times, join with s. s. The six divisions are worked separately, and are attached to the central ring and with each other as the work progresses. For the first division ch. 12, turn, make 1 s. s. in first ch. (the first chain after turning is the last one formed), 20 s. c. around the 12 ch., join by a s. s. to second s. c. of the central ring, turn and work back, doing 1 s. c. into outer vein of each 20 s. c. just formed; turn, work towards ring, * 1 s. c. into outer vein of each of 4 s. c., 4 ch., repeat from star three times more, 1 s. c. into each of next 4 s. c., join to third stitch of ring. This completes the first division. Commence the second by making 1 s. s. into fourth stitch of ring, 12 ch., join to second picot (the hole formed by ch. of 4), of first division with a s. s., turn and work hereafter as in first division. The third, fourth and fifth divisions are worked like the second, the sixth and last must be joined to the first while forming the second picot, by fastening the point of first division by a s. s. with the third stitch in the ch. of 4 that forms the second picot from the ring, then make the fourth stitch in this picot and continue the work to a finish at the joining by a s. s. in last stitch in the ring.

BLACK CROCHETED BEADED BAG.

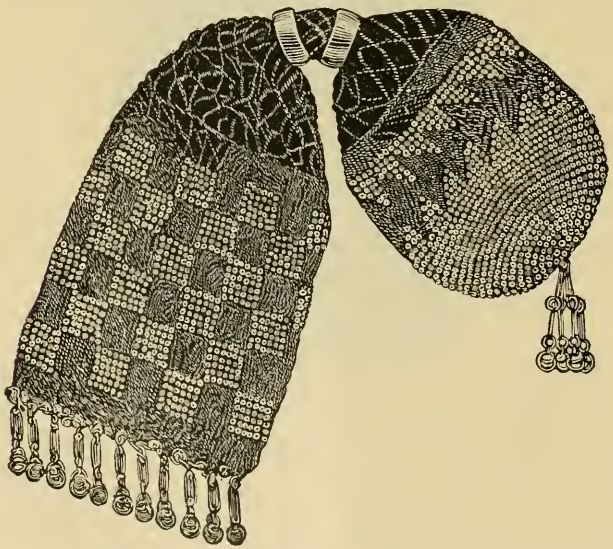
(MRS. SNYDER'S PATTERN.)

MATERIALS: 3 spools Brainerd & Armstrong's Double F black silk, or use 4 balls of Brainerd & Armstrong's New Crochet Silk, one large bunch of cut beads, and a No. 2 star crochet hook.

String the beads on the silk before you begin to crochet, and always push the bead on the silk before you take the stitch. Form a foundation chain of 150 stitches, join in a ring, use the short crochet stitch and crochet 2 plain rows, when you work the second row take up both stitches in the top of the first row. Make the third and fourth rows plain rows of beads. Start the squares by crocheting * 5 plain stitches and 5 stitches

with beads, continue this for 5 rows when you will have a complete row of squares, start the next row with 5 stitches with beads, then 5 plain stitches and continue for 5 rows. You will find you have a plain square over a beaded one; repeat from * until you have 18 rows of squares which you may finish with 2 plain rows of beads and 20 rows of plain crochet for the top. This will make a bag 9½ x 7 inches, a very useful size. In all bead work, the beads will be on the wrong side of the work, and the article being made must be turned after it is finished. A handsome finish for across the bottom of the bag can be made with a row of crocheted rings, any size desired, and a tassel formed of the beads fastened in the centre of each ring. The top should be finished with a strip of silk seven inches deep, turned down two inches at the top to make a frill and casing. Two pieces of ribbon 1 inch wide and 27 inches long are run through the casing to draw the bag together.

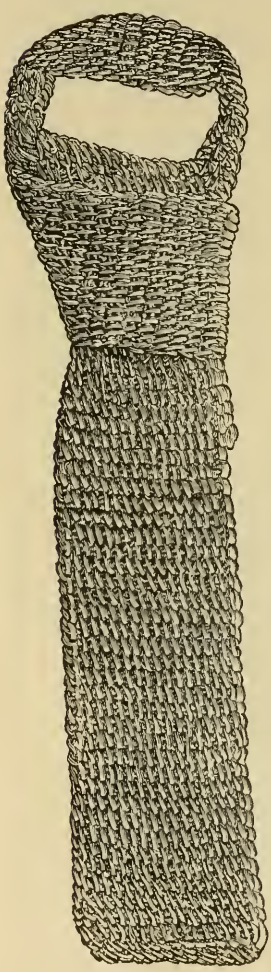
LONG CROCHET PURSE.



Brainerd & Armstrong purse silk 2 spools, 2 bunches steel beads No. 8.

Make a ch. of 84 stitches, work once across in single crochet, then

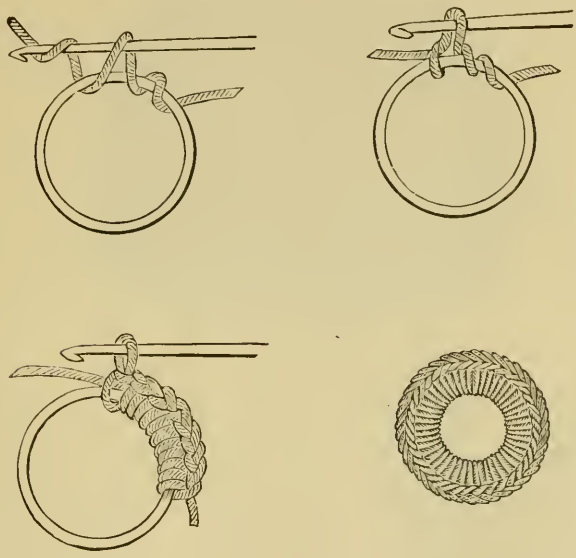
join it together. Work 3 rows more in s. c., then work in 6 steel beads, then 6 plain stitches, repeat the 6 beads and 6 stitches, through the row; work 5 more rows like the last; this gives you a steel block and a plain silk block. Alternate by working 6 beads over the plain silk block, and a plain silk block over the steel block. Do this until you have 6 rows of blocks. Work 4 rows plain. Now commence the opening in the centre, by making 2 ch. and 1 d. c. in every third stitch through the row. At end of row turn, and work back, making 2 ch. and 1 d. c. in top of 1 d. c. in last row. Repeat this last row until you have 21 rows, then join, and work 4 plain rows (be sure and have 84 stitches), in s. c., then put 1 bead in every stitch for one row. Next row, 5 beads, 1 plain stitch, 5 beads, 1 plain stitch. Next row. 4 beads, 2 plain stitches. Next row. 3 beads, 3 plain stitches. Next row. 2 beads, 4 plain stitches. Next row. 1 bead, 5 plain stitches. Then 4 rows plain. Next row. 1 bead, 5 plain stitches. Next row. 2 beads, 4 plain stitches. Next row. 3 beads, 3 plain stitches. Next row. 4 beads, 2 plain stitches. Next row. 5 beads, and 1 plain stitch. Then 7 rows with a bead in each stitch. The remaining rows, a bead in every stitch, narrowing off 6 stitches in each row, bringing the end to a point. Sew a tassel on this end, and fringe on the other end. After crocheting the opening (d. c.), slip on both rings. In crocheting any bead work, the side held towards you is the wrong side. Make 3 ch. at commencement of each row at the opening, in centre of purse.



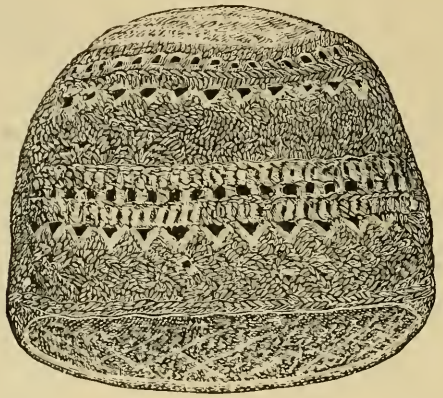
CROCHETED NECK-TIE.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk 1½ ounces, a small straight crochet hook. The stitch used in the neck-tie that is illustrated, is known as the Tunisian or Afghan stitch and is well adapted for this purpose. Make a foundation chain of 30 stitches, put the needle into the second stitch of the chain, draw a loop through, and so on until you have taken up a loop for every stitch in the chain, make a chain stitch and begin the second row in this way, put the thread around the needle, draw it through two loops, put the thread around again, and again draw it through two loops and so continue to the end of the row. The third row is like the first, and the fourth like the second and so on. After making a length of 18 inches, narrow to 15 stitches, and make a strip 14 inches long, then widen to 30 stitches and make a strip 8 inches long. The tie is then ready for lining, for which purpose use a thin silk or ribbon the same shade as the tie. This lining prevents the tie from stretching out of shape.

Crochet Rings.



Crocheted rings are used so extensively now that we give the details in the above cut, and feel that an explanation is unnecessary. There is very little fancy work of to-day in which these rings cannot be effectively used. As a finish for purses, shopping bags, etc., they are particularly pretty, also for a tidy, being used between ribbons or lace. In fact you will be surprised how many really beautiful things can be made by using these rings, in combination with a little ribbon, lace and ingenuity.

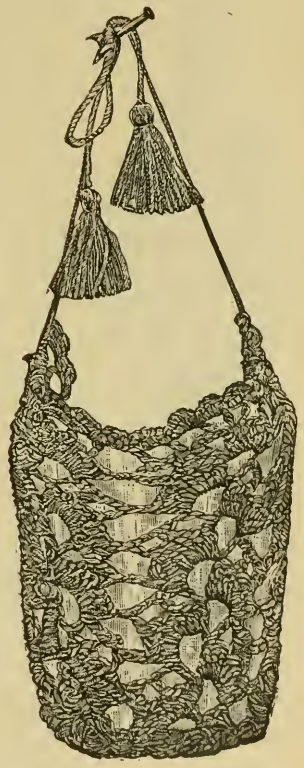


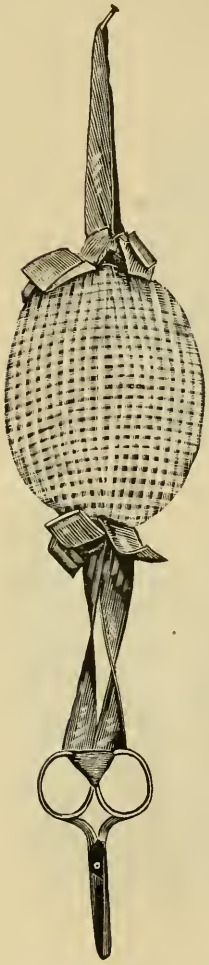
TEA COSEY.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk, 1 ounce, ¼ yard silk or soft woolen goods, a No. 2 star crochet hook. For a cosey for an ordinary-sized tea-pot, make a chain of 160 stitches, join. 1st row. Counting back * do 5 d. c. into the 4th stitch of ch. 1 s. c. into 8th stitch, ch. 2, 5 d. c. into the 8th stitch, repeat from * fastening the 5 d. c. into every 4th stitch until end of row. 2d row. * ch. 2, 5 d. c. into ch. 2 of first row, 1 s. c. into next ch. of 2, ch. 2, 5 d. c. into same ch. of 2, repeat from * to end of row. 3d row. Same as second. 4th row. * ch. 3, fasten with s. s. into ch. of 2, repeat from * to end of row. 5th row. Ch. 4, 1 d. c. into each stitch of ch. 6th row. Ch. 4, 1 d. c. into every other d. c. with 1 ch. between. 7th row. Ch. 4, 1 d. c. into every stitch of previous row. Repeat from first row until you have four rows each of shells and open work. Then line, draw the top in slightly, the two edges together, and finish with a bow of ribbon. Narrow ribbon drawn through the open row makes a pretty finish. Our artist has not done justice to this cosey, for it is much prettier than the cut represents it; he does not deserve any nice hot tea.

BURNT MATCH RECEIVER.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk and a No. 2 star crochet hook, piece of ribbon or silk 3½ x 8 inches, a tumbler 3 inches high, 3 inches in diameter. Make a chain of 111. 1st row. 1 t. c. in 8th stitch of ch., ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d stitch, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d stitch, ch. 5, 1 t. c. in same stitch as last t. c. 2 t. c. in next, 2 in next, 2 in next, 2 in next, ch. 2, and repeat 5 times from beginning, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in last stitch of ch. 2d row. Ch. 5, 1 t. c. in 4th stitch, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d, ch. 5, 9 t. c. in ch. of 5, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d t. c. in cluster, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in 3d, ch. 5, 10 t. c. in ch. of 5, ch. 2, repeat from beginning of row, ch. 2, 1 t. c. in end of loop. Repeat 2d row until you have 11 rows in all. Finish the top with row of small shells, line, draw in close at the bottom, and hang either with ribbon, or cord and tassel made of the silk.





TWINE BAG.

So many stitches both in crochet and knitting can be used for this useful little article that nearly everybody can make one to suit their own fancy. The one illustrated is made in alternate blocks of blue and gold. One of the prettiest we have noticed, is formed of very small crochet rings, done with BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S purse silk, black, finished with crimson ribbons and filled with a ball of crimson cord. An open work stitch with the twine some contrasting color is quite ornamental. For such a one the following stitch proves satisfactory. Make a chain 9 inches long, work * 3 t. c. into the 5th stitch of ch., ch. 3, 1 t. c., into same stitch as 3 t. c., skip 2 in ch. and repeat from *. Join. 2d row. Ch. 3, * 3 t. c., ch. 3, 1 t. c. into ch. of 3 in first row, repeat from *. All the rows are now made the same as the second. The bag should be 4½ long, and finished with ribbon and scissors.

SPOOL BAG.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk ½ ounce, a No. 2 star crochet hook. This little affair is designed to hold a spool of silk while using it for knitting or crocheting. It can be hung on the arm and will keep the silk from becoming soiled. The bottom is in the shape of a hat and the top crocheted into it. Chain 3, join, and work with s. c. round and round, widening gradually till the hat becomes 9 inches in circumference; turn the edge over on the right side about an inch and crochet the bag into it. 1st row. 1 d. c. in every other stitch with 1 ch. between. 2d row. 1 d. c. in every space, with 1 ch. between, do 15 rows in all, finish the top with a row of shells, and draw a cord and tassel through the 6th row from the top.

TOBACCO BAG.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk, 2 spools red, 1 spool gold, a No. 2 star crochet hook.

1st round. 24 t. c. under the chain, join to first t. c. with one s. c. To commence the next round work 3 chain to take place of the first t. c.; this applies to each round, so that we shall not repeat the directions. Commence at the centre of bottom of bag with red silk and work 8 chains, join round.

2d round. 1 t. c. into 1 stitch, 2 t. c. into the next; repeat all round.

3d to 6th round. With gold silk work 1 t. c. into each of 2 stitches, 2 into the next; repeat all round.

7th round. With red silk work 1 t c. into each of 2 stitches, 2 in the next, then with gold silk work 1 t. c. into each of 6 stitches; repeat from the beginning of the round. In order to make the number of stitches right so that the Vandyke patterns come evenly, you must either pass over a stitch, or work twice into a stitch at the end of the round if necessary.

8th round. With red silk work 1 t. c. into each of 4 red stitches, 2 red into the first gold, 1 gold into each of the 4 next gold, 2 red into the next gold; then repeat from the beginning of the round.

9th round. 1 red into each stitch of red, 1 red into next gold, 1 gold into each of 2 next gold, 1 red into the next gold. Repeat from the beginning of the round.

10th and 11th rounds. Work entirely with red silk, 1 t. c. into each stitch. The 11th round should have 154 stitches.

12th round. The Greek Key pattern is commenced in this round. With red work 2 t. c. into a stitch, 1 into each of 2 next stitches, 2 in the next; with gold, 1 t. c. into each of 10 stitches. Repeat from the beginning of the round.

13th round. 1 t. c. with red into each red stitch of last round, 1 gold into each of 2 next gold, 1 red into each of 6 next gold, 1 gold into each of 2 next gold. Repeat from beginning of round.

14th round. 1 red into each of 5 red, 2 into the next, 1 gold into each of 2 gold, 1 red into 4 next stitches, 1 gold into each of 7 next stitches. Repeat from beginning of round.

15th round. With red, 1 t. c. into each of 7 stitches, 1 gold into each of 2 stitches. 1 red into each of 4 next stitches, 1 gold into each of 2 next stitches, 1 red into each of 5 next stitches; repeat from beginning of round.

16th round. 1 gold into each of 7 red stitches, 1 into each of 2 gold, 1 red into each of the next red stitches, 1 gold into 7 next stitches, repeat from beginning of round. Now work about 2 inches of red in 1 t. c., into each stitch without increase or decrease.

Then work another Greek Key pattern, as described in 12th to 16th rounds, omitting the increase. Work 2 rows plain. For a top finish. 1st round. 1 t. c. into a stitch, 2 ch., pass by 2 stitches, and repeat. 2d round. 1 d. c. into each stitch of the last round. 3d round. 1 t. c. into each of 2 stitches, 2 ch., pass by 2 stitches, and repeat. 4th round. Like 2d round. The 3d and 4th rounds are repeated twice more. Now with red silk finish the diamond at the bottom of the bag by working lines of chain stitches from the depth between the points to the centre of the 1st row, either with a needle or crochet hook. Line bag with India rubber or chamois, and run red silk cord and tassels through the holes.

WORK BAG.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk ½ ounce, a No. 2 star crochet hook, 2 yards narrow satin ribbon, piece of satin 5 x 9 inches. This little bag will be found very convenient for holding knitting or crochet work. Make a ch. of 40 stitches. 20 rows around it in s. c. stitch widening on each side, taking up only the back loop of the stitch.

The following 22 rows are formed of shells made in this way: 2 d. c. in 1st stitch, 1 ch., 2 d. c. in the same stitch, the 2d shell in 5th stitch from last. The next row of shells are joined in the former row. The last rows are caught down between each with a s. c. stitch. Make the handles of cord formed of the silk. Draw the ribbon through the open spaces, make a bag of the satin and fasten in the top of the shells, turning the satin over at the top to form a frill and casing, and draw the ribbon through the casing.

HAIR RECEIVER.

Brainerd & Armstrong crochet silk 1 ounce, a No. 2 star crochet hook. This is something new and very pretty, is in the shape of a bag drawn to a point at the bottom, and finished at the top with lace.

For the bag. Make a ch. of 138 stitches, join it.

1st and 2d rows. 1 d. c. in every other stitch, with 1 ch. between.

3d row. 20 d. c., 3 ch., 20 d. c., and so on until you have finished that round.

4th row. 18 d. c. in the middle of 20 in row 3, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in open space, 2 ch. 18 d. c., etc.

You will see that on every row there will be 1 less on each side of the point making more of the open crochets each time. After the point is finished, make 15 rows of the open crochet.

The lace on the top is made by making a ch. 140 stitches.

2d row. Work a d. c. in every 3d stitch with 3 ch. between.

3d row. 9 d. c. in every other space.

4th row. 2 ch. fasten in scallop with a s. c., 4 ch., fasten in middle of scallop, 4 ch. in same place, 9 ch. in same, 4 ch. fasten, 4 ch. fasten in 5th stitch, 2 ch. in the end of scallop with this around all the scallops. Make the scallop on the opposite side in the same manner.

Cut a strip of paste board 3 inches wide, and long enough to fit in the top of the bag, cover it with satin on both sides.

Sew the bag after it is lined with thin silk on it, and the lace on each edge. Gather the bag together on the bottom and attach a full bow of satin ribbon the color of the silk. Two pieces of the same are sewed on the top and tied in a bow from which to suspend the receiver.

Embroidery.

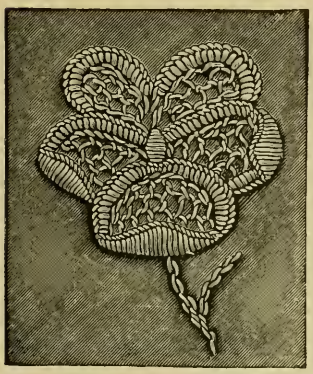
THE present style of embroidery is for conventional designs, all over patterns, and flowers that are graceful and effective. The half-solid Kensington is a preferred stitch, as is also the darning stitch; both of these are illustrated in our fancy stitches, of which we give a large number on page 73, etc. Our new art canvases and embroidery silks are made to meet the demand caused by this style of work, and we call your attention to our ROMAN FLOSS, something entirely new,

and which can be used advantageously in all the embroidery of to-day, also our SILK-FACED CANVAS, of which we make numerous designs, and are constantly adding others. Applique embroidery of various kinds has quite superseded "crazy work," and it offers a large field for ingenuity and artistic taste. Although often done with very expensive materials, it can be made wonderfully effective with cheaper ones; and our WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK may be used to great advantage. Odds and ends of velvet, satin or plush, will help to produce a very rich-looking article.

Thus a handsome cover for a book is taken partly from an old Irish design, in which the surface was entirely covered with bars and triangles of darning separated by outline stitches. It could, however, be greatly improved by using small pieces of plush for the triangles aud darning the bars and sides only, the outlining being done with gold embroidery silk. Old-red plush and old-pink darning silk would make a very handsome cover; so with dark and light peacock blue. In the latter case, the bars and sides could be darned with gold-colored silk and red outlining, with French knots in bright colors sprinkled through the darning to represent jewels. The foundation of these covers may be of linen or fine crash in its natural tint of cream, which is far more desirable than bleached linen.

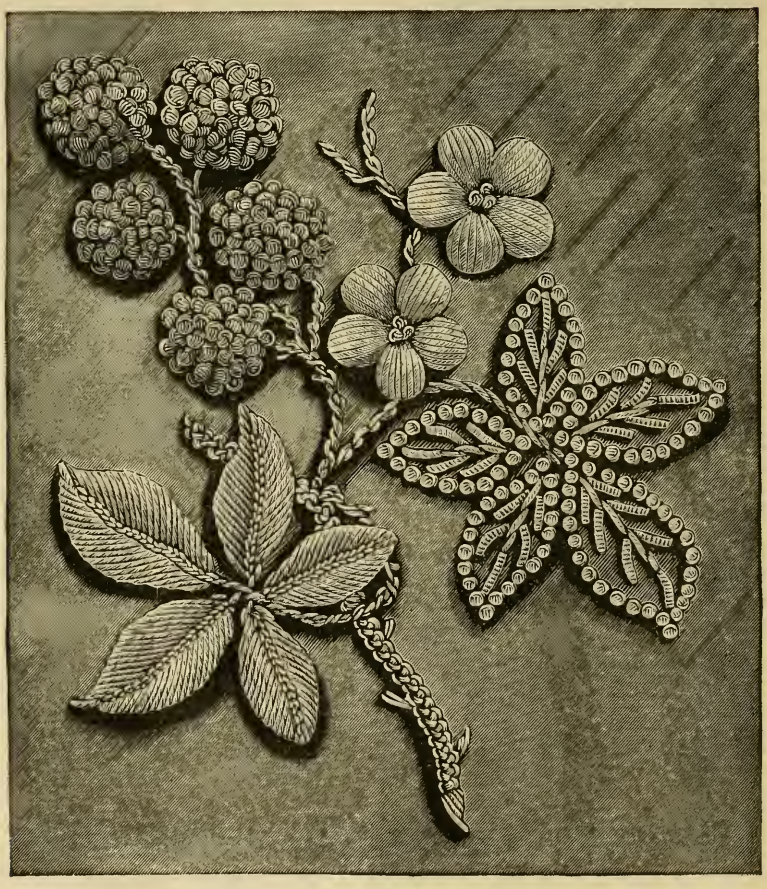
Another pretty style of Applique is to crochet in ordinary foundation chain, silk of any desirable color and use it as a narrow braid in some pretty design. This crochet applique offers many possibilities; and it will be found very useful in connection with other work. Those who have odds and ends left from the patch-work mania, can convert them into things of beauty with the aid of applique; and by purchasing sample leaves, petals, etc., others may be cut from these patterns from very small bits of materials. The Thistle is a very effective flower for this kind of work and the shape easy to copy. For the round part, a pretty shade of green velvet crossed in small diamonds with gold-colored embroidery silk, and for the top outlined rays close together in medium mulberry and very pink lilac. Another pretty device is the flat Tudor rose, and with these two the Shamrock is effectively combined. The subject of applique is almost inexhaustible, nevertheless we will leave it and tell you something of an old embroidery lately revived, and called MOUNTMELLICK WORK, it having derived its name from the place where it originated, Mountmellick, in Ireland. It is rich and heavy looking, and we find our TWISTED EMBROIDERY SILK just the thing for it.

Mountmellick Work.

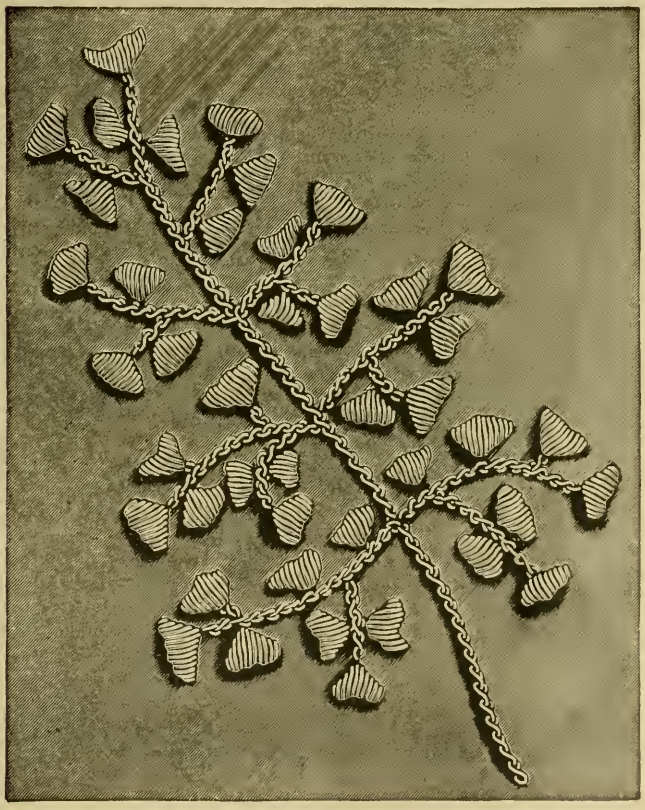


A PANSY IN MOUNTMELLICK WORK.

DESIGNS of large flowers and leaves, trailing vines, etc., look particularly well in this work; and borders for mantles, table-covers, and curtains can be very effectively decorated with it. The pattern is stamped as for ordinary embroidery and the designs and stitches used are such as will have the richest effect. Conventional roses, sun-flowers and lilies are very desirable; also the passion-flower, ivy, chestnut; and Pomegranates, too, are very handsome, ears of wheat and barley, grapes, berries, etc., all work in well. All Mountmellick work has, where this is possible, a heavy outline, often in buttonhole stitch, and sometimes in French-knot stitch; but stem or outline stitch is also used for the veining of leaves, and for outlining leaves and flowers. Pansies in buttonhole stitch and point de Bruxelles are very handsome and not at all difficult. Our cut on this page is so clear that further description is unnecessary. On page 54 we give a spray of blackberries and leaves which is very showy. The berries are worked in close clusters of French knots, with very large ones in the centre to give a raised appearance. The blossoms of palest pink are done in raised satin stitch worked lengthways over a closely padded foundation, with a centre of three French knots. The lower part of the stem is done in laid stem stitch, a spike stitch put in here and there on each side to represent a thorn; the remainder of the stem is done in ordinary stem stitch. For the leaves, one is outlined in French knots and filled in with bullion stitches, while the other is done in satin stitch with the stem stitch through the centre. Page 55 illustrates a maiden-hair fern; this is a beautiful decoration for many articles, and they are very easily worked. Satin stitch running from top to bottom of leaf is the only one employed, except for the stem, which is worked throughout in stem stitch. The dainty green, embroidered on cream color, or pale pink, will be found very pretty. On page 57 you will find a branch of passion flowers and leaves, very showy and handsome.



SPRAY OF BLACKBERRIES AND LEAVES.
(Description on page 53.)

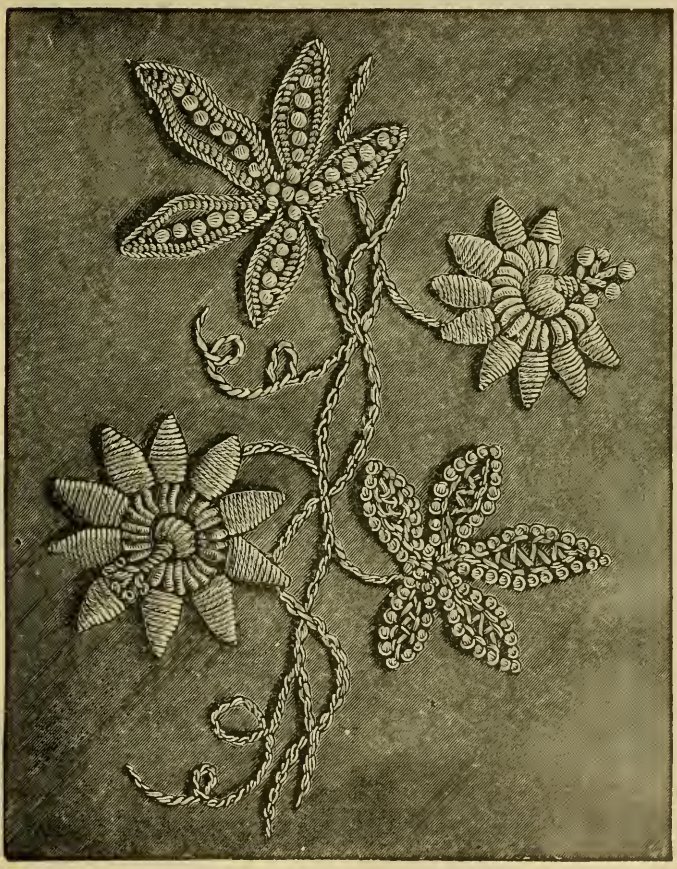


MAIDEN HAIR FERN.
(Description on page 53.)

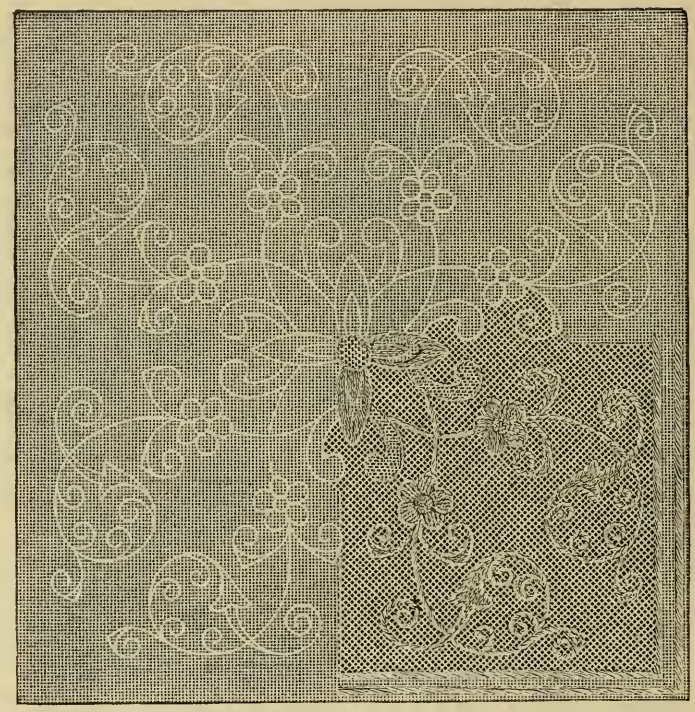
PASSION FLOWERS AND LEAVES.

This beautiful vine with its clearly cut leaves and blossoms is peculiarly graceful and readily adapted to almost any purpose; as a bordering it is quite unequaled. For the stem, except in the delicate tendrils, chain stitch is very suitable, and outline stitch for the rings. The lower leaf in the illustration is buttonholed all around, and veined through the centre with French knots; while the upper one is outlined with French knots and filled in with herring-bone. This kind of leaf is outlined with stem stitch or not, according to the fancy of the worker, but outlining gives it a more finished look. The flower petals are worked across in well-raised satin stitch, and if outlined with gold thread will be all the handsomer. For the crown, a circle or half circle (as the flower appears more or less full) of bullion stitches, while the centre is of satin stitch, highly raised. From this centre proceed five small stamens (the sacred stigma) composed of one or two outline stitches with a tiny French knot at the end of each.

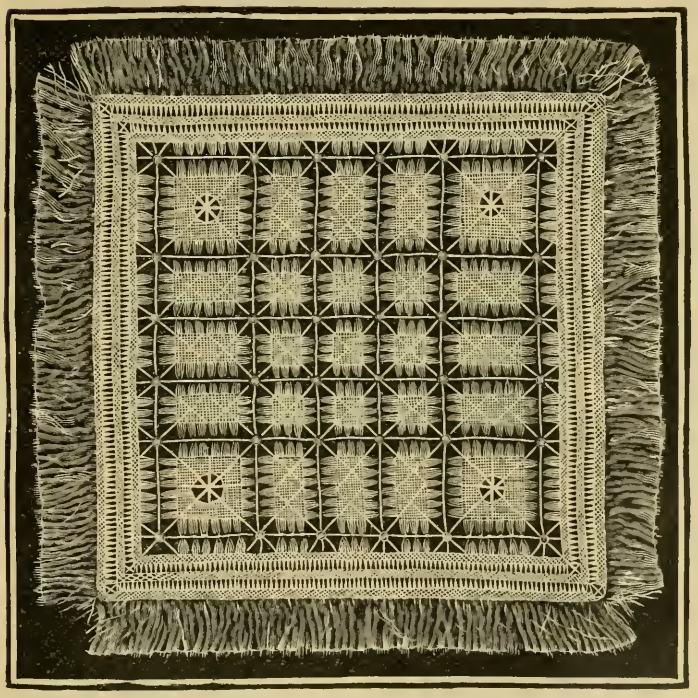
In Mountmellick work quite a number of stitches are sometimes used in the same design, as you will have seen by the preceding descriptions and illustrations, the object in view being to make the embroidery appear as rich as possible. Still, a large leaf worked solid in rows of buttonhole stitch, while it seems odd and inartistic, is really very effective. There is, however, a method of doing it and an attention to little details, which gives the proper finish. The rows are worked from the centre of the leaf (through which you first run a line of stem stitch) to the outer edge, and the silk must not be fastened off at the end of a row, but turned to work the next line backwards, and so on through one side of the leaf. The other side is worked in the same manner. With these suggestions about this particular branch of embroidery, we will pass on to other things, and leave you to display your skill in that line to suit your own fancy, and will be delighted to furnish the silks used in your work.



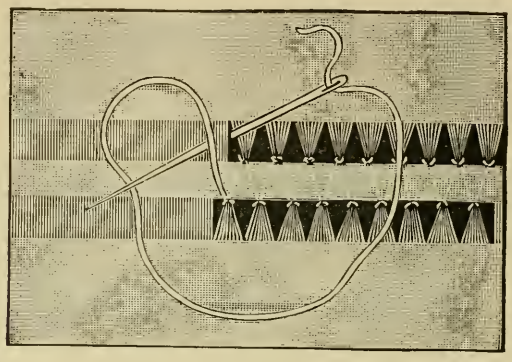
PASSION FLOWERS AND LEAVES.
(Description, page 56.)



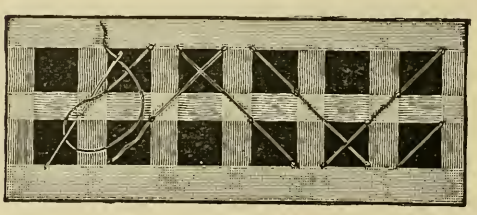
The above cut is that of a sofa-pillow made of our Silk-faced Art-canvas. The design is worked in half-Kensington, outline and satin stitch, and the foundation is darned. Our Roman floss in several shades of pink is used throughout, being split for the darning, the peculiar twist of the silk allowing this to be done without injuring it for use. The back of the pillow is made of silk or canvas to suit the taste. A pretty style of pillow is made of two round pieces of art canvas, about 16 inches in diameter, cut in scallops or points around the edges, and laced together with a silk cord over a silk or satin puff, which has first been sewed firmly to the filled lining. The scallops or points are buttonholed with English twist and an effective design embroidered on the piece used for the top with Roman floss.



CAKE OR BREAD DOYLEY.
(Description, page 61.)



No. 1.



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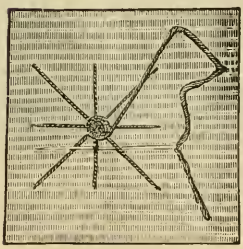

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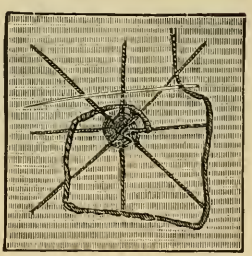


No. 4.

(Details of Cake Doyley on page 59.)
(Description, page 61.)

CAKE OR BREAD DOYLEY.

(See cut on page 59.)

The doyley illustrated is made of fine undressed linen, pure white, and Brainerd & Armstrong's Twisted Embroidery silk. Cut a square of linen by the thread, 10 x 10 inches. Draw a thread one inch from the edge all the way across each side; this allows for the fringe. One-eighth of an inch from this thread draw out threads for one-eighth of an inch, leave same width space solid, and draw threads for same width space; this makes the border inside the fringe. Work the solid space in the centre of this border according to cut No. 1 on page 60. One-eighth of an inch from the last drawn thread in border, draw threads for one-half inch all the way around. The blocks in each corner are one inch square, the brick-shaped blocks on the sides 1 x ½ inch, and the centre blocks ½ inch square. The drawn work through the centre is all ½ inch wide. The 8th inch solid inside the border is buttonholed on the edge towards the centre of doyley with fine silk. The pattern is laid out according to cut No. 2, page 60, and the open squares filled in the centre like cut No. 3. The thread is woven in and out like darning in this figure, until you have carried the thread all the way around five times, then carry it to the drawn work, buttonhole through the centre of this, taking the threads up in even bunches with each stitch until you have 3 bunches, and then to the centre of next space. The corner blocks are not open in the centre as in the cut, but a design like cut No. 4, page 60, is worked *on* the centre of each block. The needle is put under two threads, taken back over one of these and passed again under two, counting the one you have put it over as one of these two. Do this until you have taken the thread all the way around for nine times. The little open squares in the corners of the border are filled in with a cross-stitch. Do not fringe until it is finished. This is a very simple and easy piece of drawn work, but is dainty and beautiful. It can be made with any color of our Twisted Embroidery silk, as it is a wash silk.

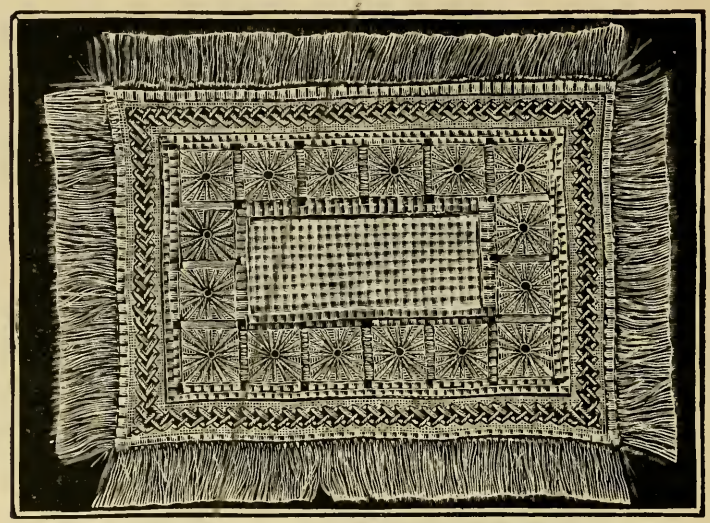


TABLE MAT.

Materials for 5 mats, 1¾ yards white Java canvas, 60 skeins Brainerd & Armstrong's Giant embroidery silk. Now do not be frightened at the amount of silk, for the mats are so handsome, done with it, that you will not mind the expense, and they will wash and wear everlastingly. Leave 20 stitches each way and begin at corner star. Make one mat 10 stars x 8. Two, 8 stars x 6. Two, 6 stars x 4. Cut the silk for the stars 19 inches long. The stars are 8 stitches x 8, and the silk is put into every other stitch at the outer edge and carried into the centre of the star. The edges at the fringe and on each side of the stars are buttonholed, and eight stitches form the border between the fringe and stars, with a double cross stitch worked through the four centre stitches. Leave one stitch between this work and the buttonholing and one stitch to be drawn out between the stars and the border. Also leave one stitch between each star, and between the centre and stars, but do not draw them out or make the fringe until the other work is all done.

About some Things Useful and Ornamental.

BY MARY L. McKINSEY.

Plate Doyleys.—Doyleys to be used on the tea-table under the plates are made by cutting heavy undressed linen into circles the size of a breakfast plate. Divide the edges into twelve equal parts, cut into squares, points or scallops, not over 1½ inches deep. Buttonhole these edges with heavy white silk, and embroider all over design in the centre. They can all have a different design, pansies for one, dogwood blossoms for another, wild rose, violets, and some conventional designs such as are shown on pages 86 and 87 for the others. These are something new and are very much admired. Flowers are all done in their natural color.

An envelope-shaped letter tablet is cut from strong linen stiffening such as tailors use, and we will say lined with violet satin with a thin interlining of cotton wadding, sprinkled with violet powder, with an outside covering of silk pongee embroidered in violets. The flowers are of course worked before the material is put on the case. Work the stems of the flowers with light yellowish green silk, and the violets with light and dark violet silk, according to the shadings. Make the light space on the lower leaf of a flower white with violet markings, and some of the violets white with outlines and markings of light violet. Make the centres yellow. Tie it in the centre with violet ribbons.

A handsome shopping bag is made of silk with an ornamentation of crocheted rings in the form of a pyramid. Put two or three rows of rings across each side of the bag at the bottom, then gradually taper them towards the top until you have one ring on the point. The rings and bag should be of the same color, and silk tassels knotted into the rings across the bottom. A bag 12 x 15 inches is a pretty and convenient size, and is drawn up with ribbons run through a casing at the top, with a frill for a finish.

A useful variation of the double cushion, now put on the back of a chair for a head-rest, is made by covering a piece of pasteboard the same size as the cushion, with a piece of the silk used for cushion; on this put a

full pocket drawn in at the top with ribbon and finished with bow of the same in the centre. Crocheted rings are sewed to one edge of both cushion and pocket-back, about 1½ inches apart, and the two are then laced together with ribbon, leaving bow and ends at each side. When thrown over the top of a chair the pocket is found useful for holding fancy work or papers.

A dainty jewel-casket which possesses the merit that its contents may be seen and examined without raising the cover, is made in this way. The top and sides are made of glass, which may be purchased in the exact sizes desired at small cost. The sides and ends of the glass sections are finished with velvet or satin ribbon, put on like a binding and secured with paste. The sides are fastened to position by means of invisible stitches, the cover by a pretty ribbon bow on each back corner, an end being attached to the sides and cover to serve as hinges. Bows of the same size are tacked to the front corners of the cover. The casket as thus constructed is placed on a piece of pasteboard that extends four inches beyond the casket on all sides, and which has first been covered with a slight layer of wadding on the top, sprinkled with sachet powder, and top and bottom covered with satin. A piece of lace four inches wide is shirred on hat elastic and slipped over the casket, its full opposite edges are disposed of in shallow plaits and fastened to the edge of the pasteboard. The effect of the lace is very dainty.

An oval section of cardboard covered with silk forms the bottom of a pretty bag, which may be hung over a chair or in any convenient place to serve as a catch-all. Two sections of silk, one for the lining and one for the outside, are joined smoothly to the bottom; and near the top is formed a casing, in which cords are run to draw the bag up with, and form a deep frill edge. If made of plain silk, a row of disks cut from plush or suitable cloth, and embroidered in flowers, are secured at intervals all around the bottom of the bag, with elaborate effect. Figured India or China silks with their pretty colorings and patterns are handsome for these bags and do not need additional decoration.

Combined Fancy-work Apron and Bag.—The apron is made of fine scrim or linen. Take a piece of either about a yard long, fold it up at the bottom one-third its length to form a pocket. Stitch a ribbon underneath to the edge of the upturned portion, to form two casings, and continue it across the apron at the back of the pocket. In these casings run ribbon

and tie in bows at the sides of the pocket. Finish the top of the apron with an underfacing of ribbon, which forms a casing for a ribbon that adjusts the apron to the waist. Decorate the pocket with an embroidered spray. When you remove the apron after wearing, fold the part above the pocket carefully inside the pocket and draw up the pocket ribbons to form the bag.

A pretty photograph-case that stands on the table is made as follows: Cut two sections of cardboard 8x15 inches, two 8x7 inches. Cover them all on one side with old-rose velvet or plush, and on the other side with cream-colored surah or China silk. Join the small sections to the large ones at the bottom edges, thus forming a pocket on each large section, and sew triangular pieces of silk to each end of the pockets to give width and spring to the pocket. Join the large sections at the top and finish with bows of ribbon. You will now have a case that can be made to stand alone. The silk is intended to be the lining, and the pocket can be decorated either with embroidery or a heavy-looking lace can be used across the top.

A Bag for Soiled Linen.—This is a useful article for summer tourists, and when made has the appearance of a long purse. The material used is basket canvas. The bag should be 10 inches wide and 36 inches long, when finished. With wash embroidery silk work a pretty design through the centre of one side. On the other side make an opening in the seam 9 inches from one end and 12 inches long. Slip a large fancy ring over one end of the bag and well towards the centre, through which tie a ribbon with which to hang the bag up. Finish the ends with tassels or fancy metal ornaments.

A very nice bedroom slipper can be made from Java canvas, embroidered in point Russe with filoselle. Red canvas worked with blue, brown with green, or blue with gold, makes a good combination. The soles are of cork, and the slipper must be lined with silk to match the color of the embroidery. The canvas is cut regular slipper shape, bound at the edges, and finished with a ruching of ribbon. The heel is turned down, so that the slipper can be easily put on and off.

A sleeve holder is a cord crocheted of silk with a ring fastened to each end of the cord. Make a ch. of 5, join it, then crochet with a s. c. in the back loop of stitch in continuous rounds until you have a strip ¾

of a yard. Crochet the rings as on page 45. After having used this once you will never care to be without it. One ring is slipped on the first finger and the cord brought down and wound tightly around the sleeve near the wrist, leaving enough of the cord to allow the other ring to slip over the thumb, and the outer sleeve is drawn on without any difficulty.

Court-plaster Case.—Take 12 inches of 2½ inch satin ribbon, in any pretty shade, and fringe out each end till you have a two-inch fringe; fold the ribbon in the centre and crease. Take a package of court-plaster, remove the cover and tack one end of the bunch near the centre of the ribbon *inside*. Flatten the plaster down nicely, and near the lower end of it put a band of narrow ribbon to hold it in place. On the outside on the front piece of the ribbon, in etching silk outline the sentence, "I heal all wounds but those of love," or, "I stick to you when others cut you." Unless you have had some experience in making and arranging fancy letters, it will be a good idea to write and arrange the words as artistically as you can on a slip of paper the width of the ribbon used, before attempting to put it on the ribbon.

An ornamental match-safe to suspend from the bottom of a hanging-lamp or chandelier can be made in this way. Take a small basket, four or five inches in diameter and two inches high, gild the outside, when perfectly dry line with colored silk, put in full enough to shirr slightly at the top. Now take about 10 or 12 pieces of narrow ribbon, each 4 inches long and of a different color, and fasten at equal distances around the top of the basket, firmly attaching ends between basket and lining. To the free end of one ribbon sew a little bell, to another a tiny tea-kettle, to a third a banjo, etc. These ornaments are small and inexpensive. Hang the basket with ribbons. Make one and see how pretty it is.

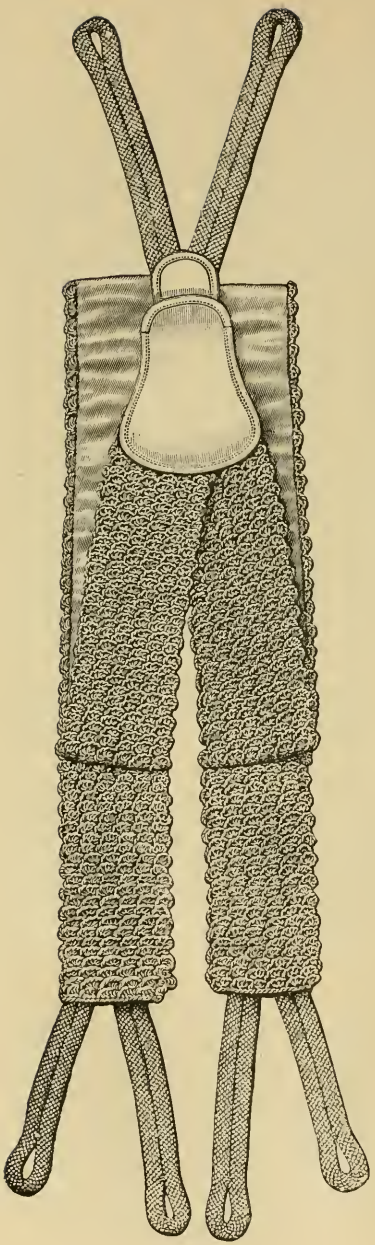
Finger-bowl Doyleys.—For material choose that which is fine and sheer, with a good body of dressing in it for easy working and handling; the best quality of India lawn answers the purpose very well. See that the threads of the cloth are smooth, as unevenness makes it difficult to draw the threads. Get a quarter of a yard of lawn, even your edges by cutting by a drawn thread; make the strip seven inches deep; this strip will make five doyleys, 7 x 7. Draw 6 or 7 threads far enough back from the edge to allow for a quarter of an inch hem, hem-stitch with very fine thread. Then place the pattern you are going to use underneath

the doyley and draft the pattern onto the cloth with a fine pointed pencil, very lightly. Etch the outline of your pattern in 2 rows of etching close together, in wash silks, using 2 tints of the same color. The small designs on pages 86 and 87 are used for these doyleys, two or more being arranged in some uneven way. With some of the small designs the ground covered with darning is very effective, and is done after the design is worked. Nothing can be prettier for finger-bowls than these—or for a glass of water. They are used with fine effect around the table at each plate, on which each individual may stand his or her glass of water. They make such a dainty bit of coloring for the table.

Make an apron of black sateen, shirr it across the top and fasten with strings. Embroider across the bottom a vine of leaves and white daisies, or a vine of red berries and leaves. Do the daisies or berries in solid embroidery, and the leaves and stems in outline. This is pretty and durable. Work aprons are best made of material that can be washed, but are very pleasing if some motto is outlined in one corner, or irregularly across the bottom. For instance, a spider web in one corner, with the words, "She weaves a web of colors gay;" arranged in some artistic way close to the web; "A stitch in time saves nine;" "Make hay while the sun shines;" "How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour," are all appropriate for such aprons, and require very little time to do.

Umbrella cases are made of heavy linen with outlined mottoes on them and make such a useful present. Some of the mottoes used are these: "A friend in need;" "Wet or dry, a friend am I;" "Neither a borrower nor a lender be;" "If clear the sky, here let me lie;" "Rain, rain, go away;" "Put me here when the sky is clear;" "Take me with me."

For an eyeglass cleaner cut four pieces of fine chamois skin into some fancy shape, size about three inches long, width in proportion. With heavy silk buttonhole the edges of two of these pieces, and on one of these outline with fine silk, "I will shine them for you." Lay the two plain pieces between the two buttonholed ones (the outlined one on top), and fasten together at the top with a little loop made of the heavy silk.



Crocheted SUSPENDERS.

(E. M. W.)

MATERIALS.

1 1-2 ounces Brainerd & Armstrong's Crochet Silk, and a No. 2 Crochet Hook.

DIRECTIONS.

1st row.—Chain 24.

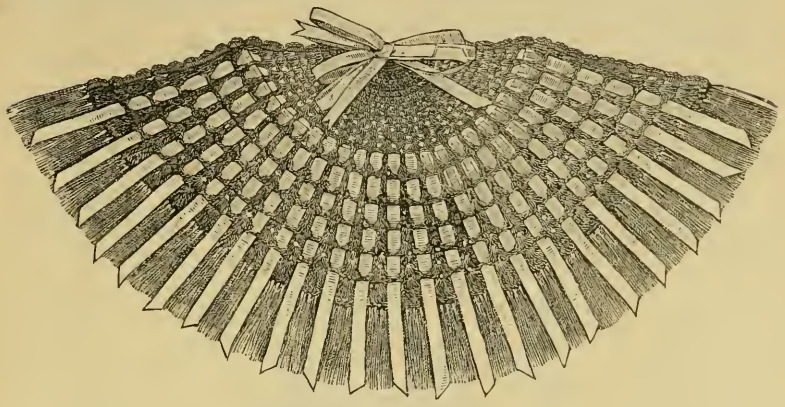
2d row.—Turn, and counting back, do 3 d. c. in 4th stitch of chain; do 4 d. c. in 8th stitch, and continue to the end of chain, making 6 shells.

3d row.—Turn, chain 4; 3 d. c. in space between first 2 of last shell in 2d row; 4 d. c. between first 2 of 2d and remaining shells; 4th and following rows same as 3d.

Make each suspender 27 inches long, and line with No. 9 ribbon.

CROCHETED FAN TIDY.

MATERIALS.—3 balls Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk, and a No. 2 star crochet hook.



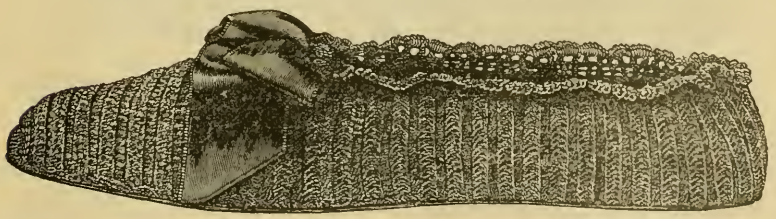
Chain of 10 or 12 stitches.

Do not join, but turn and make 5 rows of single bars in long crochet, 25 bars in each row, looping between bars till 5 rows are made. Chain 1 between bars in 5th row, 4 rows of 2 bars, looping into shell and no stitch between. 4 rows of 3 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 4 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 2 bars with 1 stitch between, and thread over twice from here. 4 rows of 4 bars, no stitch between. 4 rows of 5 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 6 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 12 bars, no stitch between, and thread over 3 times.

Fringe made in alternate spaces, and finish 3¼ inches deep.

SILK SLIPPERS.

PATTERN ORIGINATED BY MISS E. M. WIGHT.



MATERIALS.—1½ ounces Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk. 1 pair No. 4 lamb's wool soles, a No. 2 steel hook. 1 yard of elastic cord and ribbon for bows.

Chain 25.

1st row.—Make 1 double crochet in 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th stitches of chain; 3 d. c. in 13th stitch, and 1 d. c. in each remaining stitch of chain.

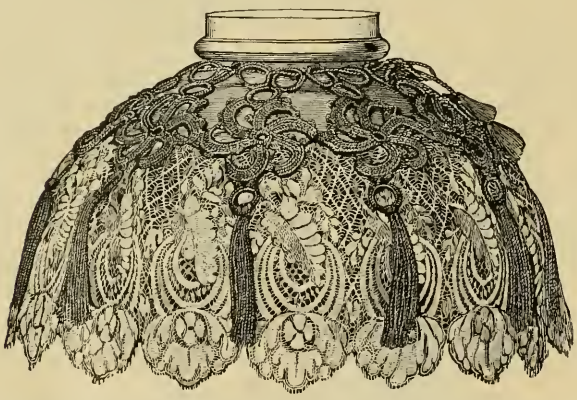
2d row.—Chain 3; 1 d. c. in each d. c. of previous row, taking up the under loop of stitch each time. Widen each row by making 3 d. c. in middle stitch of preceding row. Continue until there are 24 rows.

25th row.—Chain 3; do 1 d. c. in each stitch of last row until there are 24 d. c.

26th row.—Chain 3, and continue as before until there are 78 rows. Join this to toe of slipper, and finish top with d. c., in which run elastic cord. On top of this make a row of shells.

LAMP SHADE.

(E. M. W.)



MATERIALS.—1 yard of lace, 1 ounce of crochet silk, 10 ¼-inch rings, and 40 ½-inch rings.

Wheel.—Cover ¼-inch ring for centre.

Chain 14, turn, do 22 s. c. over chain and fasten to centre, turn; s. c. in each of 22, turn, s. c. in first 5 of last row; chain 5; s. c. in 5th of last row, and 4 following; chain 5; s. c. in 9th, and 4 following; chain 5, s. c. in 13th, and 4 following. Chain 5, s. c. in 17th and remaining stitches to centre. This makes 1 of the 6 spokes of wheel. Join end of each spoke to 2d picot of preceding spoke.

The 10 wheels are sewed to plain edge of lace, and a ring is sewed to the top and 1 to the bottom of each wheel. The bottom ring holds fringe; 20 rings crocheted together are fastened to top rings on wheels, and a cord of silk is run through these 20 rings to be used as a draw string.

CROCHETED HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

MATERIALS.—1 ounce Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk, No. 4 steel hook, and crochet loosely. Two yards No. 1 ribbon for a draw string.

Chain 230, join.

1st row.—1 double crochet in first stitch of chain, and one in second 2 chain, pass by 2 stitches, 1 double crochet in next 2 stitches, repeat till chain is filled.

2d row.—7 double crochet in first shell of 1st row, 1 single crochet in next shell.

3d row.—Chain 6, catch with a single crochet in middle of shell.

4th row.—Like 1st.

5th row.—Like 2d.

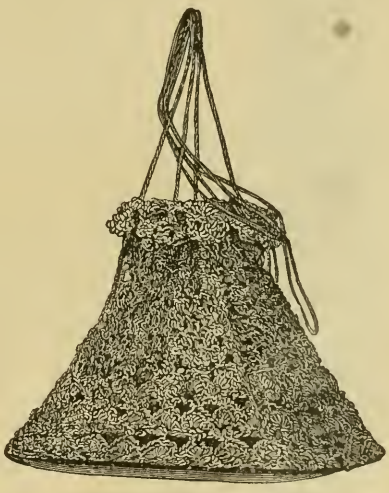
6th row.—Like 3d.

7th row.—Like 1st.

8th row.—Like 2d.

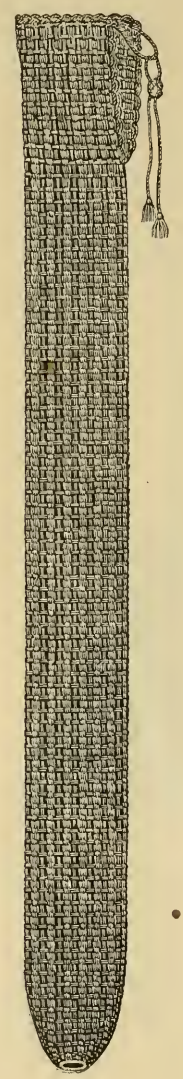
9th row.—Like 3d.

10th row.—Like 1st.



1 shell of 2 double crochets, shell come directly over the shell of 7 double crochets, and the other shell of 2 double between the shells of 7 double.

Repeat this 10 times, putting the shell between shell of previous row. Finish with a large shell of 7 double crochets with picots. Cut a cardboard 6 inches square, cover with silk or satin, and sew the crocheted piece on.



UMBRELLA COVER.

Materials, one ounce and a half of Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk, a No. 2 Star crochet hook.

Cover a black ring, one-half inch in diameter, with 52 s. c. stitches, then ch. 3 and make one d. c. in every s. c. of ring.

2d row. Ch. 3 and make 1 d. c. with one ch. between in every other d. c. of first row.

3d row. Ch. 3; 1 d. c. in first space; ch. 1; 2 d. c. in second space; * ch. 1; 1 d. c. in next space; ch. 1; 2 d. c. in next space; repeat from star to the end of row.

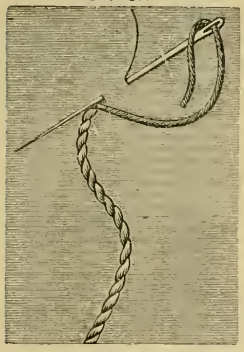
4th row. Ch. 3; 1 d. c. in top of 1 d. c.; ch. 1; 2 d. c. in centre of 2 d. c.; * ch. 1; 1 d. c. in top of 1 d. c.; ch. 1; 2 d. c. in centre of 2 d. c.; repeat from star to end of row. Repeat 4th row 39 times, then increase one stitch and crochet 16 rows; increase one stitch and crochet 20 rows; increase one stitch and crochet to within 4 inches of the required length. Then turn and crochet backwards and forwards, thus leaving an opening in one side. Finish top and each side of opening with a small scallop, draw a cord and tassels made of the silk through the top, and you have a pretty and useful article for either a lady or gentleman.

Illustrated Embroidery Stitches.

EVERY lover of needlework will appreciate the pains and expense incurred to get explanations, drawings and engravings to illustrate the following stitches used in embroidery.

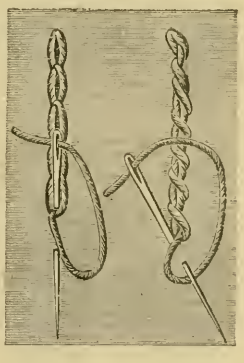
By reading carefully the directions, and observing the drawings opposite, any one may be able to understand and make them.

OUTLINE STITCH, OR STEM STITCH.



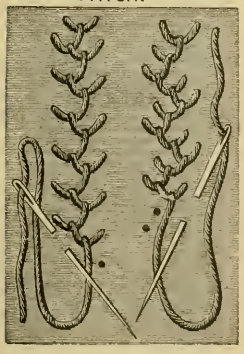
Outline Stitch consists of a long stitch forward on the face of the material, and a very short stitch back on the under side. This is also called *cording stitch*, or *stem stitch*. When the needle is brought up *through* the preceding stitch, instead of beside it, the work becomes *split stitch*.

CHAIN STITCH.



Chain Stitch is made by bringing the needle through a loop of the silk, each loop forming a link like a chain.

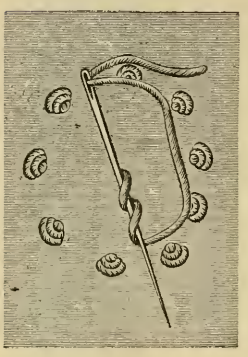
BRIER, FEATHER, OR CORAL STITCH.



Brier, feather, or ***coral stitch,*** of several varieties, is made by bringing the needle out over a loop of the silk, each loop forming a branch.

ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

FRENCH KNOT.

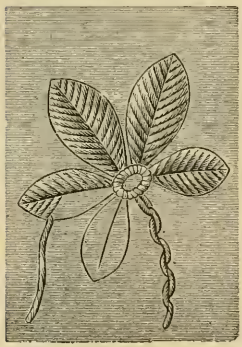


French knot is made by twisting the needle once or twice around the thread, passing the needle straight down through the material, and drawing the knot tight.

BULLION, OR POINT DE MINUTE.

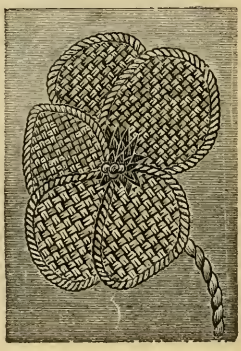
Bullion, wound or ***Point de Minute stitch,*** is formed by coiling thread tightly around the needle, drawing the needle and thread through the coil, laying the coil out for the desired length, then passing the needle down through the material, to hold the coil in place.

SATIN STITCH.



Satin stitch consists of regular long stitches, closely laid together to represent a smooth, raised, satin-like effect.

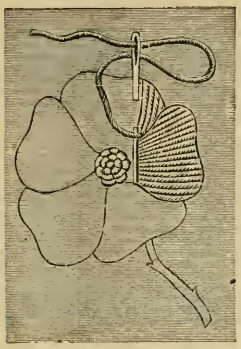
QUEEN ANNE, OR DARNING.



Queen Anne, or ***weaving stitch,*** is a regular, fine darning. Darning, of various kinds, is now largely used in embroidery, principally in backgrounds.

ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

KENSINGTON FILLING-IN.

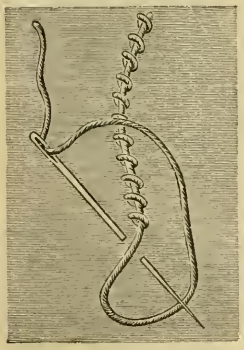


Kensington filling-in stitch is an irregular kind of satin stitch.

BIRD'S EYE.

Bird's-eye is a sort of chain stitch, from a central point, the loop caught down by a short stitch.

BEADING.



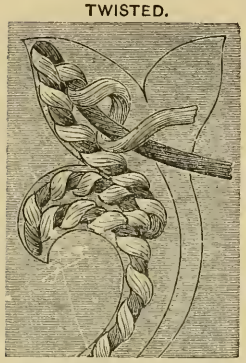
Beading stitch is a loop or knot, formed over the principal thread.

LAID STEM STITCH, OR OVERCAST.

Laid stem stitch is similar to satin stitch, or overcast stitch, but is worked over an outline, giving it a raised effect.

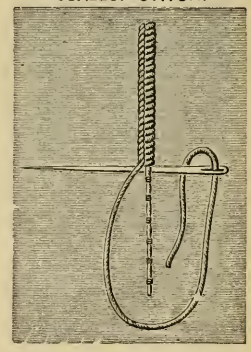
ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

TWISTED.



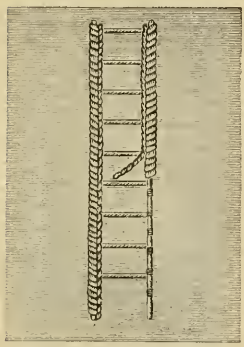
Twisted stitch.—One thread is twisted around another, and the two held in place by invisible stitches.

BUTTONHOLE STITCH, OR SCALLOP STITCH.



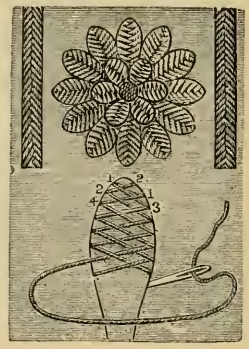
Buttonhole stitch, or ***scallop stitch,*** is that bordering stitch seen in the edges of ordinary flannel embroidery.

LADDER STITCH.



Ladder stitch. — The outlines are first traced, the edges worked in buttonhole stitch, the rounds of the ladder in *overcast*, or over-seam stitch, and the material between the rounds of the ladder cut away.

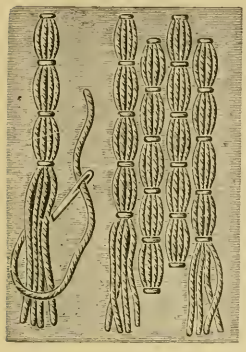
JANINA.



Janina stitch resembles a broad cross-stitch.

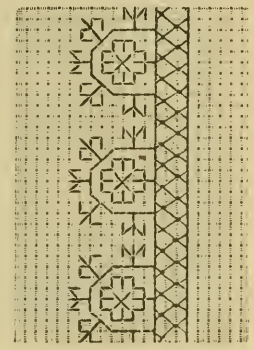
ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

COUCHING.



Couching consists in laying down one or more cords, and securing them by regular stitches. When one fine thread is used in place of a cord, the work is called *tracing*, or *tracing-stitch*.

ITALIAN, OR HOLBEIN.



Italian, or ***Holbein stitches,*** are perpendicular, horizontal, or diagonal short stitches, suitable for canvas embroidery.

POINT DE RUSSE.

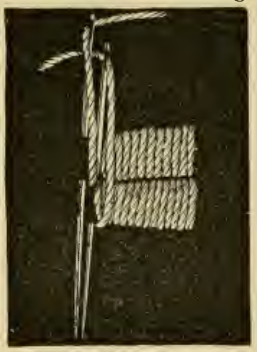
Point Russe consists of any number or order of artistically disposed long stitches.

Dot stitch is a mere point, also called *seed stitch*, used for light filling-in. It is made like an ordinary back stitch, except that the needle is not put back to the place from which it is drawn out, but an interval about the length of a stitch remains unworked.

Plush stitch consists in couching pieces of silk upon the material by one invisible stitch in the centre of each piece, and raising the ends up like the pile of plush or velvet, trimming the top smooth, if necessary.

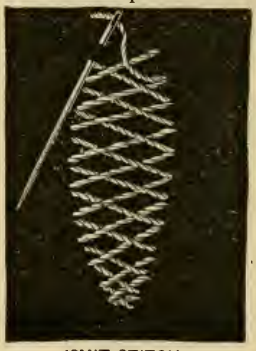
New Stitches in Embroidery.

A NUMBER of new stitches have recently made their appearance in art embroidery. They are not, strictly speaking, *new*, but are, in reality, old ones revived. Their adaptation, however, is new. Among the stitches newly adapted are the following:



GOBELIN STITCH.

GOBELIN STITCH is one copied from old tapestries. It is a filling stitch but it differs from Kensington filling in being strictly regular instead of irregular. It is worked somewhat like satin or laid stitch, but it need not necessarily be so close—it is rather a system than a stitch and is not used for thin leaves and stems where satin stitch proper would be allowable. Gobelin stitch takes the form of long straight lines—whether these lines are perpendicular, diagonal or horizontal, all used in the same pattern must be parallel to each other, so far as possible. The completed work often shows a series of stripes or blocks of exactly the same width, so far as the pattern will allow. Gobelin stitch is used to fill large leaves, arabesques and backgrounds in conventional patterns.



ISMIT STITCH.

ISMIT STITCH is one borrowed from Turkish embroideries. It is used to fill long leaves and petals and is generally seen in conventional roses. It is a broad cat stitch, adapted to the shape of the petal. It somewhat resembles Janina, but is looser, not giving the effect of a vein down the middle as Janina does. To work Ismit stitch, begin at the tip of the petal and work *from* you.

BULGARIAN STITCH.

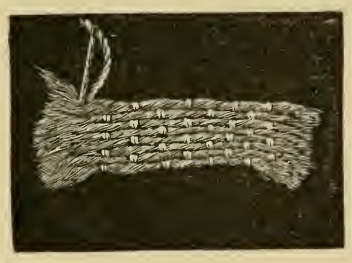
BULGARIAN STITCH is a system borrowed from the Oriental embroideries which are executed with the finest silks. It may be described as an artistic combination of back stitch and outline, or even outline alone. The stitches, of course, are not of the same length, but adapt themselves to the curves of the pattern. Bulgarian differs from ordinary outline in that it gives the effect of satin stitch or Kensington filling, and it differs from these in that it always proceeds along the length of the pattern, never diagonally nor crosswise.

DARNING.

DARNING, of the kind commonly known as "running," is now largely used in decorative needlework. It is now the practice to outline a spray of flowers with one pale tint, and let the foundation-material itself constitute the filling. The background is then made by running in threads of bright color. The darning itself is simple enough, but it may be made as effective as one chooses. The stitches may be of regular or irregular lengths—they may form regular rows and patterns, or be as fantastically disposed as desired. One color may be used or half a dozen. Tapestry effects may be copied, and, in some cases, water, sky or grasses suggested. The straight lines of Gobelin filling stitch, described above, may be imitated in darning. If it is desired to use running stitches in the pattern and not in the background, the horizontal lines may appear only on the outline, giving the effect of what is generally known as half-solid Kensington.

HALF-SOLID KENSINGTON. As will be seen by the illustration, Half-solid Kensington is done in the regular satin or filling stitch. If a similar effect is to be brought out with running stitches, of course all the lines will be either horizontal or perpendicular, to correspond with the threads of the material. One color, or at most a few, is all that can be employed—the proper colors must come to the surface in the proper places, the greater part being kept underneath. If desired a different color may be run in for a background.

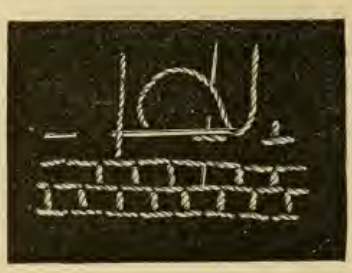
HALF-SOLID KENSINGTON.



BRICK COUCHING.

BRICK COUCHING is derived from old ecclesiastical embroideries. It differs from ordinary couching in that the threads are sewed down so as to form a regular pattern like brick-work. It may be varied by taking two or more threads at a time, or by placing several crossing threads in one group. Brick couching is particularly suitable for rope-silk embroidery. Gold cord was the material originally used. Brick couching is not the same as brick stitch, of which an example is here given.

BRICK STITCH is in reality a system of running or darning. First run a row of stitches of the same length, with a space of the same length between each two stitches. Then run another row in the same line, so that the stitches will come in the spaces left vacant. Make a number of rows in the same way, keeping all the rows the same distance apart. These constitute the horizontal lines of the brick-work. Now run in the perpendic-



BRICK STITCH.

ular lines, seeing that they alternate properly. One perpendicular always runs from the middle of one brick to the space between the two above it. Of course, in running the horizontal lines, care must be taken to have the stitches alternate, the space between two coming opposite the middle of another. Brick stitch is suitable for filling large leaves in conventional designs. Rope silk may be used for the purpose, so may silk cord.

POINT DE BRUXELLES.

POINT DE BRUXELLES. What some call *brick*, *basket* or *box stitch* is in reality an old point-lace stitch—Point de Bruxelles, or Brussels Point. It is simply a loose buttonhole stitch. The loops may be drawn into various shapes as desired. Point de Bruxelles is not the only lace stitch now introduced into art needlework, as will be seen from the following:

POINT DE FESTON. This will be easily recognized by those who are familiar with antique lace, or as it should be called, Guipure d'Art. This kind of lace is made on a coarse netting composed of squares, upon which are worked the lace stitches.

POINT DE FESTON.

Point de Feston is a triangular mass worked across the corner of a square. It consists of a series of loops around the foundation thread, the netting being turned from side to side in working, so as to form a woven leaf somewhat as in Ismit stitch. Begin in the corner of the square, throw the thread *from* you towards the left, pass the needle *under* the perpendicular thread and up again between the floating thread and the corner; draw close. Then turn the work sidewise; do the same over the horizontal thread. Repeat alternately.

The netting upon which Guipure d' Art is made is generally called *filet*. To make such a netting with the needle constitutes the lace stitch known as POINT DE FILET. Backgrounds, leaves, etc., are now sometimes filled with a needlework imitation of POINT DE FILET, as seen in illustration. Upon this is then executed the POINT DE FESTON. A regular, close darning or weaving of the kind now generally called Queen

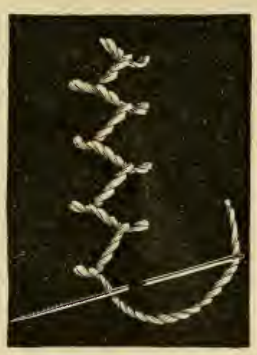
Anne is like the lace stitch known as POINT DE TOILE—only in this but one thread is used.

Besides point-lace stitches, CROCHET STITCHES are often introduced into embroidery. A series of single crochet stitches very readily imitate close buttonhole stitch. Sometimes these are worked over brass rings or stout cords, and then fastened to a pattern like appliqué figures. Petals are frequently worked separately in double crochet, and then applied. A simple row of picots, loops or chains sometimes constitutes a very effective edging.

CAT STITCH. With this issue, we present our readers with a better illustration of old-fashioned cat stitch than before.

CAT STITCH.

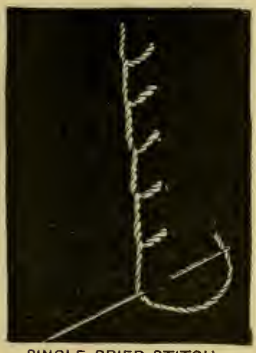
BORDER STITCH. Also with a variety thereof known as border stitch. In cat stitch, work *from* you; in border stitch, *toward* you. Both of these stitches are sometimes called HERRING-BONE.



BORDER STITCH.

HERRING-BONE. Another kind of Herring-bone is made in much the same way as *Brier*, *Coral* or *Feather Stitch*, which only differ a little in the number of branches and the slant of the needle. We give a variety on page 83.

HERRING-BONE.



SINGLE BRIER STITCH.

SINGLE BRIER STITCH, which may be known by its regular slant. Otherwise it is not very different from loose buttonhole stitch or Point de Bruxelles.

DOUBLE CHAIN.

DOUBLE CHAIN. This may be recommended as the most elegant edging for appliqué figures. Work two rows of plain chain stitch, then take a third thread and lace the two rows together by their inner edges.

PERSIAN STITCH.

PERSIAN STITCH resembles Cat, Janina or Ismit, but differs from all of these in that three threads are carried by the needle at once, and the crossings overlap each other, the needle always coming up at the edge in the opening between two stitches previously taken. When finished a row of Persian embroidery looks like a band of braid.

ROMAN STITCH is a mode of filling a leaf, and at the same time forming a vein down the centre. The stitches are like laid or satin stitch, but they are caught down in the centre as in couching. Begin at the tip of the leaf on the left side, lay the thread across to the right, put the needle down, bring it up in the middle of the leaf, between yourself and the laid thread; put the needle down again, from you and over the laid thread; bring it up again beside the point at which it first came up at the beginning and proceed as before.

ROMAN STITCH.

LEVIATHAN STITCH.

LEVIATHAN STITCH. This is one of the old tapestry filling stitches. It is really a double cross stitch. When made much larger, it constitutes STAR STITCH.

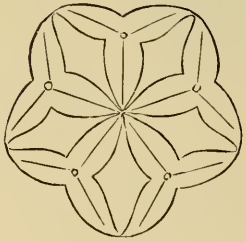
Proper Shades in Embroidery.

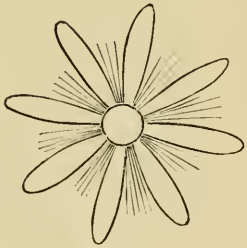
TO aid ladies in the selection of proper colors of silk to be used in embroidery, we have prepared the following list of popular flowers, with the appropriate shades for each, the numbers given referring to our color-card:

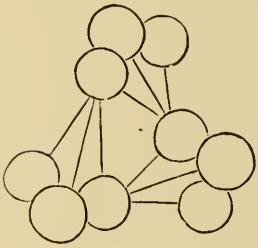
Golden-rod, 503, 505, 507, 508.
Daisy, 505, 508, 614, 656.
Daisy (leaves), 550, 551, 555, 556.
Wild Rose (light), 704, 572, 572½, 573, 573½.
Wild Rose (dark), 573½, 574, 574½, 575.
Pansy (light), 511, 511½, 512, 513.
Pansy (dark), 513, 514, 515, 516.
Violet (light), 516, 650, 674.
Violet (dark), 674, 653, 654, 655.
Marigold, 505, 506, 507.
Trumpet-flower, 539, 540, 541, 509, 510, 706.
Coxcomb, 578, 579, 580.
Stems for branches, 593, 594, 595, 596.
Stems for flowers, 725, 726, 727.
Mulleins, 718, 719, 720, 722.
Cat-tail, 595, 596, 529.
Apple-blossoms, 704, 572, 574.
Carnation, 704, 536, 576, 579.
Clematis, 614, 738.
Heliotrope, 511, 650, 674.

We are now issuing in book-form a small color-card, showing samples of 260 shades of embroidery silk, with the number attached to each shade, so that any lady can order from any storekeeper the exact colors required, thus enabling her to economize by selecting the shades best adapted to the work. This we will mail to any address on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps, although the card itself cost us more than twice as much. If, however, it leads the public to order our silks, we shall feel fully repaid for the outlay.

On pages 86 and 87 we present to you some small designs suitable for all overwork, doyleys, tidies, bureau and sideboard scarfs, etc., and on page 88 a couple of designs to be used in church work.







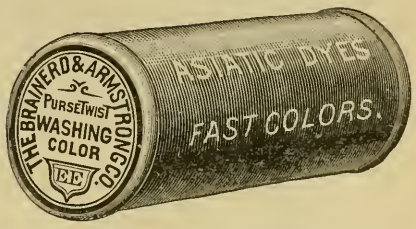
OUR NEW FAST COLOR

Wash Purse Twist,

IS A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR KNITTING OR CROCHETING

Money Purses,

and particularly desirable for all Embroidery and Fancy Work, where shape and firmness are required.



Sent on receipt of 50 Cents—Postal Note or Stamps.

WORK DONE WITH OUR

WASH PURSE TWIST

WILL RETAIN ITS SHAPE.

DOUBLE PURSE.

HALF OUNCE SPOOLS—PRICE 50 CENTS PER SPOOL.

(See cut.)

Made in all desirable colors and black. See that you get the *white spool*—there are many imitations. Our Purse Twist is remarkably smooth, lustrous and makes beautiful purses, bags, etc. *Our* Purse Twist will wash without loss of color.

Sample of what can be done with our Purse Twist.

This is a very pretty design and is not too difficult to make.

One color of silk may be used, or a judicious combination of two or more shades will produce a rich effect.

For knitting purses see the rules in our book, "Art Needlework," described on another page.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.

Testimonials on

Waste Embroidery Silk.

It is no exaggeration to say we have **THOUSANDS** of testimonials in favor of this Silk. The following, lately received, will suffice to show how ladies regard it.

Mount Pleasant, Pa.

I have now used several ounces of your waste embroidery silk, and am so well pleased with it that I have given your address to a dozen or more ladies.

Trinity, Tex.

Seeing a package of your waste embroidery silk, a lady friend had, I was so well pleased that I sent for two packages, which I used and was delighted with.

Brookville, Ind.

Having used six ounces of your waste embroidery silk, I can recommend it to any body as a first-class article.

Onslow, Ia.

The silk which you sent was received, and suited better than any other brand of embroidery that I have ever used.

Winchester, Va.

I have ordered several boxes of your waste embroidery, and also sent you several customers; we were all very much pleased with it, and liked it better than any we had ever seen.

Clinton, Ky.

I am so much pleased with your waste embroidery that I cannot content myself with any other. Have told all my lady friends about it, and think you will get several orders soon. If they use it once, I am sure they will never use any other brand

La Porte, Ind.

The two ounces of your embroidery silk mailed me a few days ago have been received, and I deem it due you to say that the silk is all or more than you claim for it.

Waterloo, Ind.

I write again to order some more of your waste embroidery silk; I have already ordered eight ounces and it has given universal satisfaction.

Jesup, Ia.

Received your waste embroidery silk some time ago and was very much pleased with both the quantity and quality of it.

Cannelton, Pa.

I was so well pleased with the embroidery silk that I received from you, that I now write for another ounce.

McAdensville, N. C.

Was very much pleased with the ounce of embroidery you sent me; find it better for crazy patchwork than other silks I had been previously using.

Memphis, Tenn.

Having used several packages of your waste embroidery silk, I find it answers for crazy quilts better than the regular skeins.

Mayfield, O.

I have used a package of your embroidery silk and it is really remarkable; the quality and variety of colors for such an extremely low price.

Detroit, Mich.

Your waste embroidery received; was very much pleased with it; containing all bright colors, just what I wanted.

Brownsburg, Ind.

Your floss was received some time ago, and gave great satisfaction, both to myself and my lady friends who have tried it.

One Dollar's Worth for 40 Cents.

40 Cents will
Buy One
Ounce of our

You will be sure to like it.

Equivalent to One Dollar's
Worth of Skeins.

IT CONSISTS OF Factory Ends, Odd Lengths and Assorted Colors, and is sold at less than half the price of regular Skein Embroidery.

IT IS PUT UP One Ounce in a Box, all ready for mail.

IT IS SOLD 40 cts. a Box (1 ounce), sent post-paid on receipt of price.

A CLUB ORDER for ten ounces, with $4.00 remittance, will entitle you to one ounce extra without charge.

NOTICE.—What we cannot do.

We cannot assort any particular shades,
We cannot assort any particular sizes,
We cannot sell fractional parts of an ounce.

The Why and Wherefore.

Some people cannot understand how we can sell this Waste Embroidery at such a low figure. We will therefore explain:

Waste Embroidery is the short pieces from the factory. The pieces are from 3 to 10 yards long. Our hands are instructed to lay these pieces one side to be sold as "Waste."

It is elegant for Applique work, Crazy Quilts and all kinds of Fancy Work requiring various colors.

Not being regular marketable goods it must be sold at a loss.

Of course we only have a little of it, and sometimes run entirely out.

Throwing these short pieces one side leaves our regular goods free from knots and imperfections, makes them very popular, in great demand, and we think this alone would pay us, even if we didn't get a penny for this "Waste."

If you cannot get it from your storekeeper, send us 40 cts. in postal note, stamps, or money order.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.,

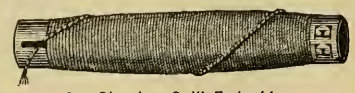
625 Broadway, NEW YORK. 621 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. 120 Kingston Street, BOSTON. 5 Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

NOTE:—The finer sizes used for hand-sewing we call **Waste Sewing Silk**, and sell it **30 cts. per ounce.** Put up in the same size boxes as the Embroidery.

Embroidery Silk On Quills.

The greatest improvement yet made in Embroidery Silk is our invention of winding one skein (long skein) on a paper quill. Retails at one cent (ten cents per dozen). Wherever introduced it supersedes the skeins.

Ladies are Delighted with it.



Cut Showing Quill Embroidery.

NO MORE BOTHER WITH UNDOING SKEINS AND WINDING ON PAPER.
NO TANGLING, NO FRAYING, NO FADING.
NO TROUBLE FOR MERCHANTS TO KEEP STOCK IN ORDER.

Another Important Consideration.

The competition on Skein Silk, and the attempt to close it out, is bringing the price down, down, down, compelling manufacturers to put up small skeins and make the thread finer and finer. In less than one year, skeins will be so deteriorated in size, quantity and quality, that it will be unsatisfactory.

OUR EMBROIDERY ON QUILLS WILL BE SUSTAINED.
FULL LENGTH SKEIN, THREE YARDS, FULL SIZE THREAD.
AND THE CHOICEST QUALITY OF STOCK.

Ask for the Quill Embroidery Silk.
See if it is not just as We Say.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co

P. S.—**Shaded Embroidery Silk** is put up on the patent quills also, and sells at the same price.

FAST COLOR WASH SILKS

Made in the following lines:

HEAVY EMBROIDERY OR
ENGLISH TWISTED,
ROPE SILK,
ETCHING OR OUTLINE,
FILO AND
ROMAN FLOSS.

THIS CUT REPRESENTS A ½ OZ. BUNCH OF

Brainerd & Armstrong's Fast Color Roman Floss.

We are the first silk manufacturers in America who have succeeded in dyeing absolutely fast colors in silks for Embroidering, and we have fitted up at great expense, in order to dye by our exclusive processes, nearly every shade, and thus give the public the benefit of our discoveries.

These Fast Color Silks are made of the finest stock, have a fine lustre, and are warranted to stand exposure to light and washing in warm water with pure soap without fading. Every skein has our guarantee tag attached.

Ask your Storekeeper for
Brainerd & Armstrong's
Fast Color Wash Silks,

and if unable to procure it, please notify us by mail.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.

How to Measure Spool Silk.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT.

Take two large shawl pins, or medium-sized nails, set them slanting, just a yard apart, and drive into a board or old table until they set firm.

Tie the thread to one pin and wind around and around as shown in the above cut.

If a 50 or 100 yard spool of our Silk can be found that runs two yards less than marked, we will present an extra spool.

After measuring the Silk, you can easily wind it back upon the spool. If any accident should tangle the Silk, send it to us, even if not our goods, and we will cheerfully give you a new spool for it.

NOTE.—Every manufacturer has a system and rule for putting up each brand of silk. For instance, in a given Brand all colors measure alike. All "B," "C," and "D" spools measure alike. Therefore, when you measure a spool of "C," you may be reasonably sure that all "C" spools in that Brand will measure the same.

Reasons why every Lady should measure ONE SPOOL at least of every Brand she proposes to patronize.

1. It protects you from imposition.
2. It protects and sustains those who put up honest, full-length goods.
3. It will drive short-length goods out of the market, when ladies know them and refuse to accept them.

A Hint as to what is likely to measure less than One Hundred Yards.

If Silk is cut short anywhere, it is almost certain to be on "D," "C," or "B" Black All cheap silks are either short length or improperly lettered, especially in the coarser sizes Measure spools marked No. 70, No. 60, etc., both in colors and black. Probably not one lady in a hundred is aware of the actual measurements of the above goods.

NOTE.—Retailers depend largely upon the testimony of customers relative to the merits of different goods, and unless some preference is expressed, they naturally and wisely buy that which pays best. We are under many obligations to the ladies who have investigated the merits of different goods, and they will please accept our thanks for sustaining and calling for the Brainerd and Armstrong Silk.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.

Brainerd & Armstrong's

Victoria Brand HIGH LUSTRE Knitting Silk

PURE THREAD SILK FOR CROCHETING, KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY.

This Brand of Knitting Silk is made from the long fibre of Reeled Cocoons, and is noted for brilliancy and lustre, making it especially adapted to Crocheting Fancy Work, Baby Caps, Sacks, and all articles of an ornamental character.

For Embroidery and Lace the effect is fine.

FAST COLORS.—By our new discovery in dyeing, we make these colors faster than any knitting Silk known.

In stockings and mittens this silk will not stain the feet and hands as other makes do.

Most makes of silk stain the feet so as to be positively injurious to health, and it is only by our new and secret process of dyeing that we are able to avoid it.

If you cannot get this silk from your storekeeper, please notify us by mail.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.

NEW NEW NEW

Silk Faced Terry

—CUT IN SQUARES—

. . 25 x 25 . . . . . for Cushions and Table Covers . .
. . 30 x 30 . . . . . for Table Covers . .
. . 50 x 50 . . . . . for Table Covers . .
. . . . . and . . . . . .
. . 20 x 60 . . . . . for Table and Bureau Scarfs . .

ART SATIN

CAN BE HAD IN SAME SIZES AS ABOVE.

. . We make various patterns of the above goods in . .
. . . ECRU, TERRA-COTTA, GOBELIN BLUE, . . .
. . . . . WHITE, OLD ROSE, OLD GOLD. . . . . .

THEY CAN BE BOUGHT EITHER PLAIN OR STAMPED READY FOR WORKING.

Silk Faced Counterpane,

—WHITE ONLY—

Four Patterns . . . . . 72 in. wide.

FOR SAMPLES, ADDRESS

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK,
BOSTON, BALTIMORE.
TORONTO, CANADA.

(96)

RD-83

Crocheting

Knitting

Embroidery

Mountmellick Work, Etc.

DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING
NOV 81
ST. AUGUSTINE
FLA.